

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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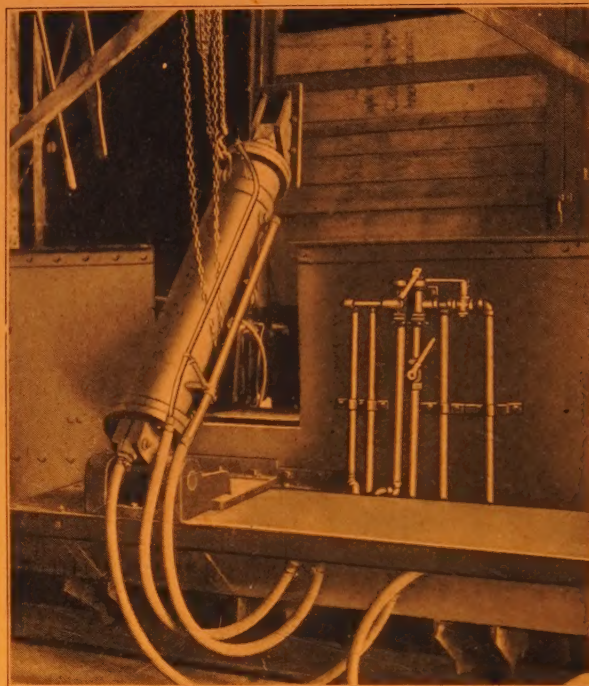
Let us gather in the harvest;
Let us wrestle with Mondamin,
Strip him of his plumes and tassels,
Of his garments green and yellow.

No More Broken Grain Doors!

Grain doors are pushed in **whole**, without breaking, and in less than two minutes, with the powerful

PETERSON *Pneumatic* Grain Door Remover

No door, no matter how spiked can resist its tremendous force. With 100 lbs. air pressure the Peterson exerts 6,000 lbs. pressure on the door, slowly, steadily, irresistibly! Surplus air available for cleaning, signalling, etc.

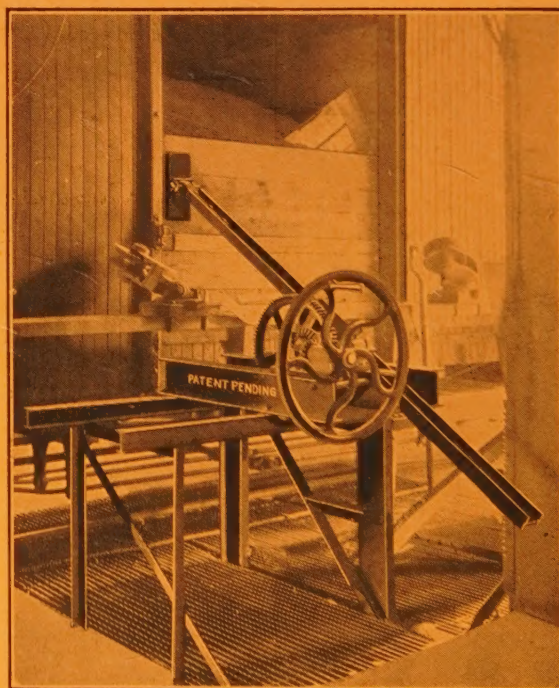


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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
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Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

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Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., flour milling.
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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

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Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Wilson, John R., brokers—grain and mill feeds.

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recrvs., grain and seed.

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hawatha Grain Co., grain screenings.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

(Continued on next page.)

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

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Produce Exchange Members.

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Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
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Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
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Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

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Grain Exchange Members.

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Taylor Grain Co., brokers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Uppike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & Co. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

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A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.*
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Niedorp Grain Co., buyers-sellers of corn.*

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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

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Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

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Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

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Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.
Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
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Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general grain and elevtr.*

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MINNEAPOLIS

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Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Incorporated - 1910

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Peoria, Ill.

Turner-Hudnut Company
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition.....12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
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1887

Toledo, Ohio

1925

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C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
 309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Commission Merchants

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L. W. FORBELL & CO.

Strictly Commission Merchants

Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS

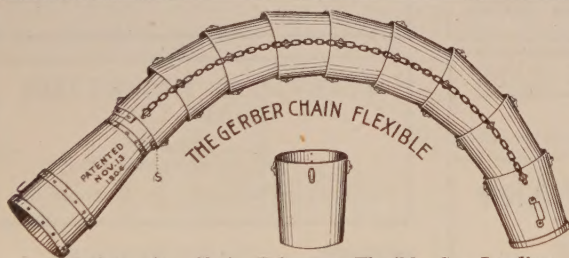
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SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT

Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.

PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator
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Gerber 4-lug Chain Telescope Flexible Car Loading Spout; either round or square head.

GERBER

Grain Elevator Equipment



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket

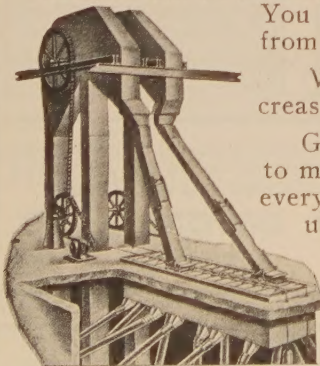
The time is drawing near when you will overhaul your old elevator or build a new one. When buying equipment order from Gerber.

Our New Gerber double and triple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of two or three stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin.

You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor.

We manufacture the best "V" bucket made. You can greatly increase the capacity of your legs if equipped with "V" buckets.

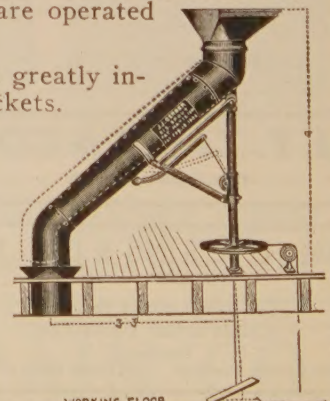
Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog.



New Gerber Double Distributing Spout; with or without steel spout frame; also made for single and triple leg.

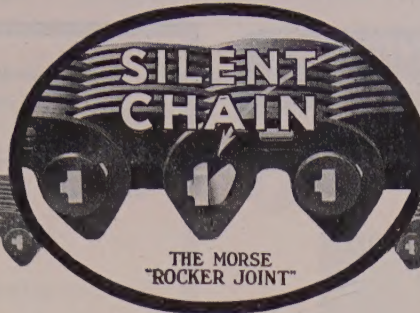
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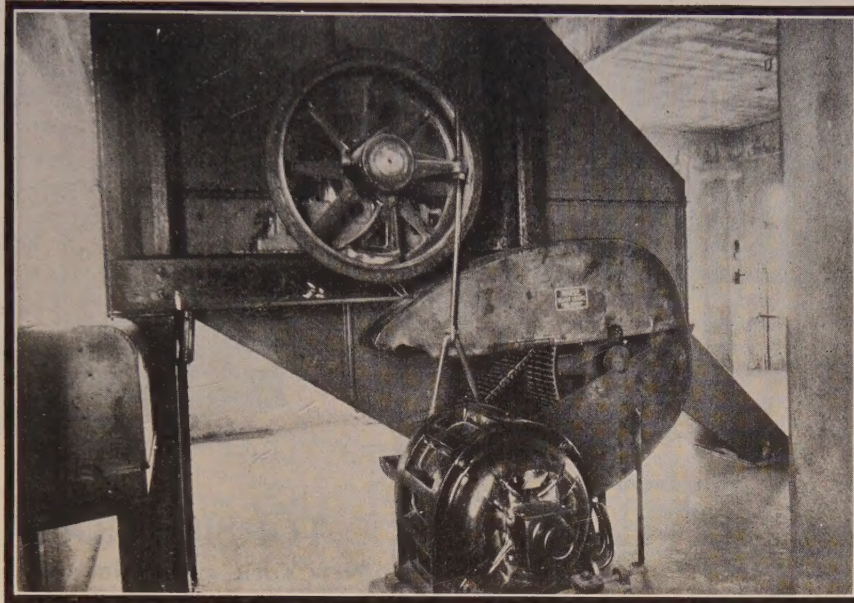


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Grain Handling With Morse Silent Chain Drives

One destructive fire after another has brought the realization on the part of the owners and designers of grain elevators, that the best way to eliminate the explosion and fire hazard in grain elevators is to insist on the specification of the best materials for their construction. The economy of "building right—first" has been thoroughly proven, and the designing engineer has done much to increase safety by the specification of mate-

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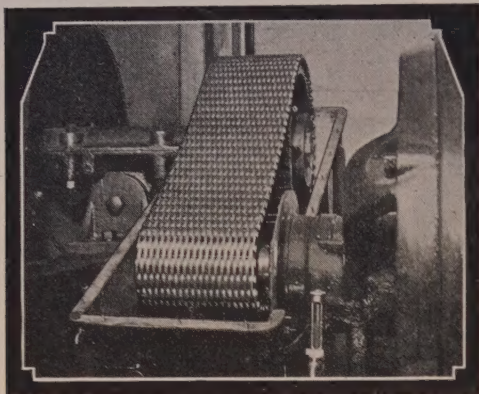
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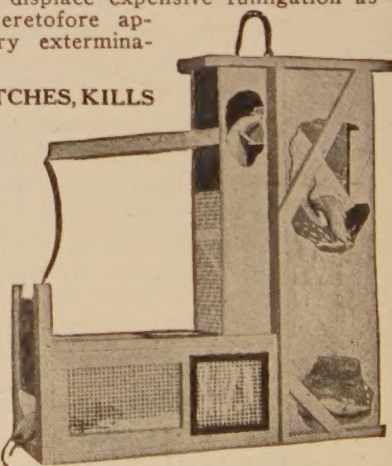
Automatic in operation—self-setting. Both catches and kills. Capacity unlimited. Single trap has caught and killed thirty in single night. Each rodent sets trap for follower.

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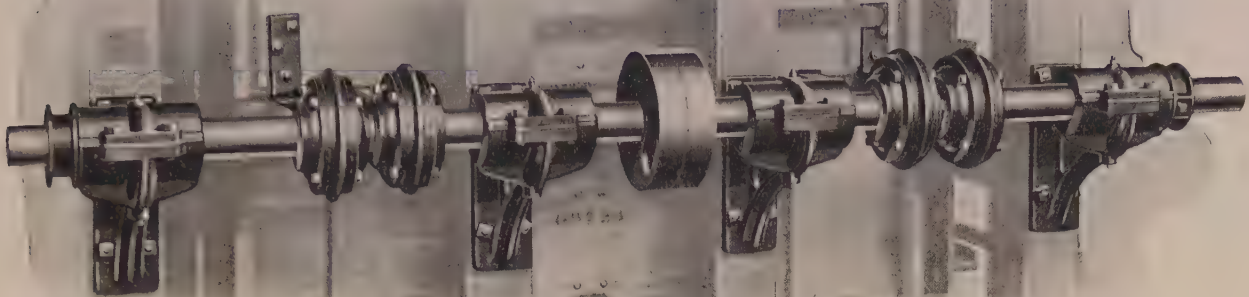
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Barbeau's Patent De Luxe Ball-Bearing Shoe Drive for "Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

Pictured above is the finest shoe driving mechanism ever invented—
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Its extraordinary performance, its lasting goodness,
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This new design at last makes a power-saving,
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We build our chain feeders to deliver the capacity of the U. S. sheller which is sufficient endorsement of durability and capability.

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Here is your combination for speed and insurance against the costly "Choke-up."

The U. S. Chain Conveyor and Feeder
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The U. S. "V" Type Elevator Bucket



The "V" bucket completes a U. S. Sheller installation by giving the increased elevating capacity required. Manufactured in all sizes with dies stamping the bucket at one operation from a single sheet of metal.

Priced accordingly.

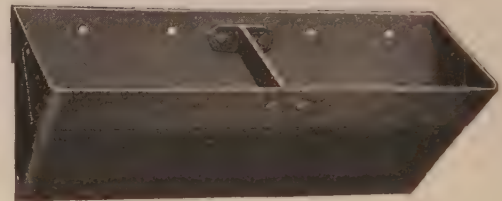
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McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

Prepare to handle any style or length wagon that may come to your elevator, as the farmers are each year using more of the long coupled wide bedded wagons.

The McMillin dump handles any length wagon or truck, and they can be raised to any slope, even sufficient to discharge grain from the rough wagon beds without the necessity of getting in the bed and kicking or raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into one dump door. By extending the track the one device will dump into several dumps in a line in the driveway. Few, if any, changes required in your driveway as it has no connection with driveway floor.

All dumps equipped for operating by hand or power.

Two Horse Power Motor or 4" belt from other machinery is sufficient.

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BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

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Each ticket gives the following information: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers so they will open flat, containing 50 originals, 50 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

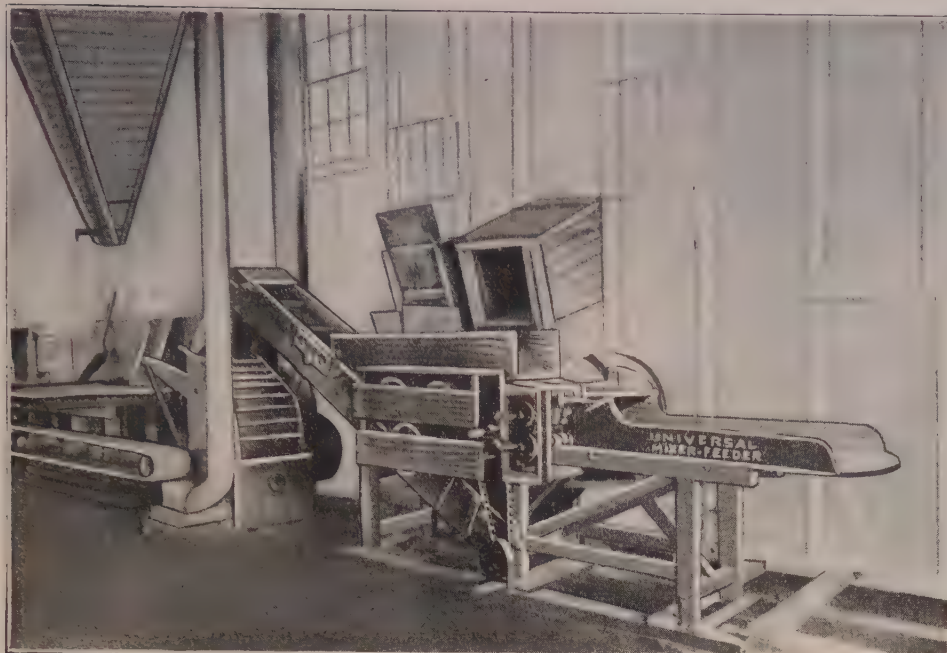


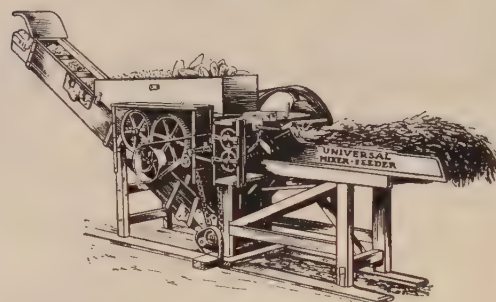
Illustration to left shows installation of the Universal Mixer-Feeder in the mill of Zeller & Son at Genoa, Ill. Since the Universal was put in it has more than doubled the business of the plant.

Increases Capacity 50% to 100%

The Universal Mixer-Feeder Cuts, Shreds, Crushes, Mixes Any Kind of Feed for Any Grinding Mill

Here is the machine that everybody who grinds feed has been looking for. It is the only machine of its kind on the market. Prepares all kinds of hay, corn stalks, any roughage—ear corn, with or without husk, oats, barley, wheat, etc., so that they may be easily and economically ground on an attrition, buhr, or hammer mill—either singly or with other feeds to any pre-determined proportion.

Unlike any other method the Universal Mixer-Feeder System prepares and mixes feeds before grinding. Consequently a more uniform mixture is produced, as the mixed feed is ground together.



Universal Mixer-Feeder

Serves a Four-Fold Purpose

1. *Makes a complete feed milling plant, when used in connection with any attrition, buhr or hammer mill. You can then grind any or all feeds, including all roughage, ear corn with or without the husk, corn stalks with or without the ears, all kinds of hay, all shelled and threshed grains, screenings, bran to the consistency of shorts. In fact, any or all feeds, separately or mixed—with less labor and less cost than by any other method.*
2. *Delivers to the mill a certain pre-determined proportion of any or all feeds to be ground, thus producing a properly proportioned mixture.*
3. *Feeds at a uniform rate of flow, eliminating peak loads and slugging, which cannot be prevented when the mill is spasmodically and irregularly fed.*
4. *Increases the capacity of the mill 50% to 100%, depending upon the degree of fineness, with no additional power.*

Write Today!

Write today for full information. We will gladly send you detailed description of the Universal Mixer-Feeder. You cannot afford to be without it!

Low Cost! Installation Simple and Inexpensive Backed by 60 Years' Manufacturing Experience

Whether you operate an attrition, buhr, or hammer mill you will then be in a position to do any feed grinding business which can be done in any up-to-date mixed feed plant.

With the Universal you can produce an accurate mixture of ground feed the quickest way possible, with the least handling expense, and with the least power.

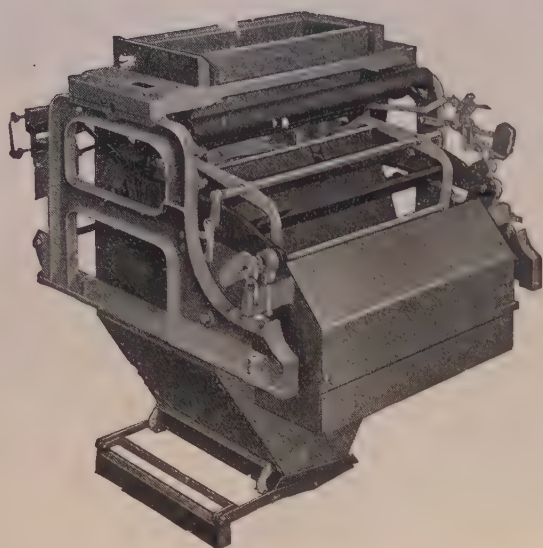
The Universal used with any attrition or buhr mill regardless of model or make enables the owner to do any work that

can be done on a modern high-priced hammer mill.

You can deliver better grist than ever before—you can increase your custom grinding very materially if you use a Universal Mixer-Feeder. The better grinding you can do will increase your good will and help you secure patronage you cannot otherwise get. You can secure a greater outlet for high protein feeds such as oil meal, cottonseed meal, etc., because of your better grinding and increased number of customers.

The Universal Mixer-Feeder Co.

823 Exchange Avenue • Chicago, Illinois

1/54 of 1% ACCURATE!**OFFICIAL WEIGHTS!**

The Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale at St. Louis is weighing under official supervision and the results have been accurate within 1/54 of 1%! Nine carloads taken at random (729,000 lbs.) show an error of only 135 lbs.!

Install a RICHARDSON Fully-Automatic Scale in YOUR elevator. Thousands in use all over the country.

*Claims are paid
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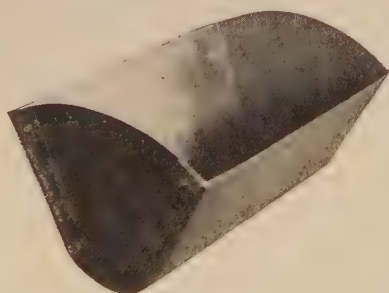
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WELLER "SUPER - CAPACITY" ELEVATOR BUCKETS WILL DO IT

Perfect discharge at low or high speed.
Substantially constructed of heavy sheet metal.
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Reinforced with extra thickness of steel on the back.
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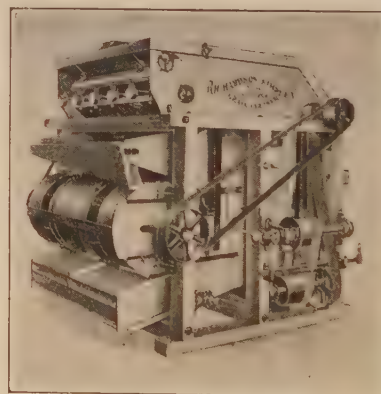


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Circular and Price List*

WELLER MFG. CO.

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THE RICHARDSON "Simplex" Cleaner and Separator

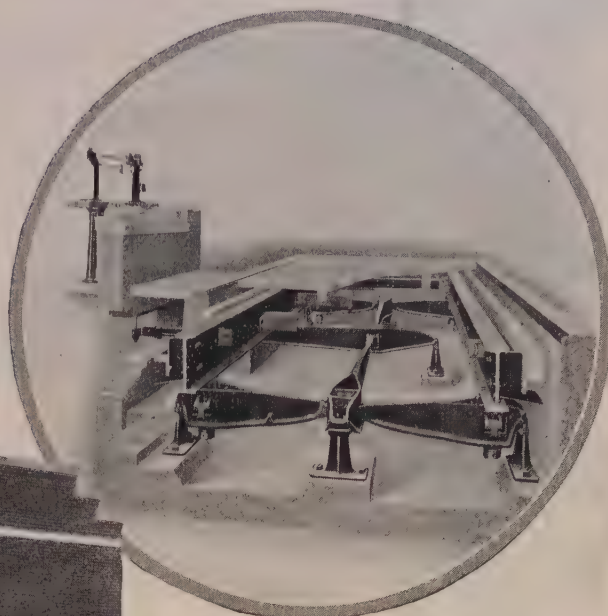
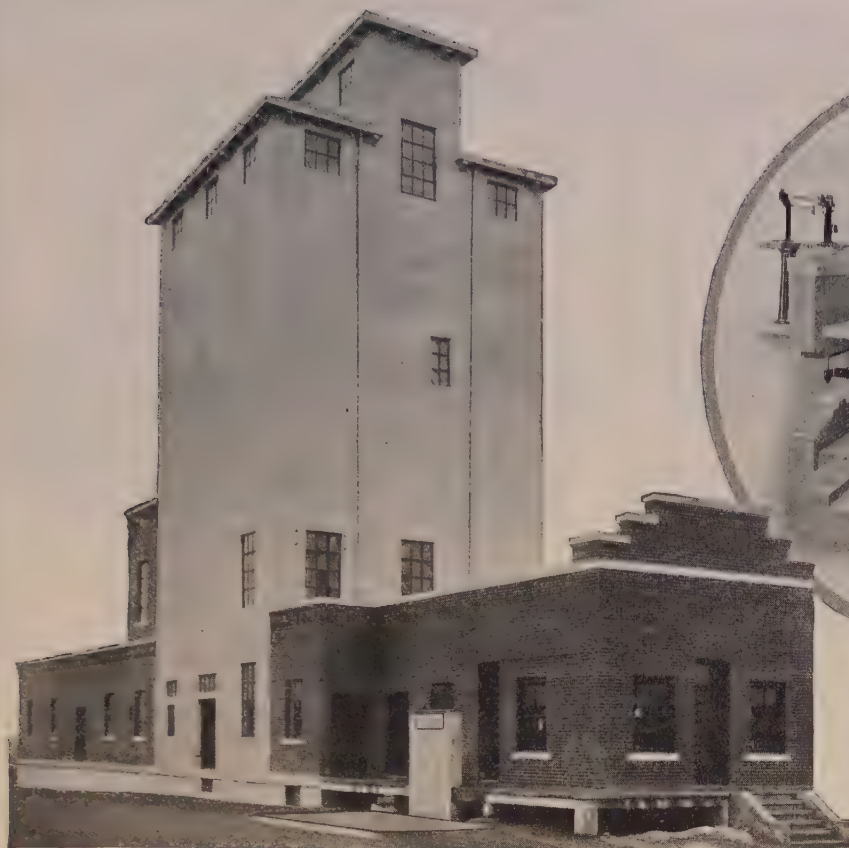
for use in country and terminal elevators, embodies every essential feature of any and all cleaners and separators, and has many additional features not to be found on any competitive machine.

Wm. Haack, Mgr. Farmers Co-op. Ele. Co., Litchville, N. D., says:

It does far the best work of any Cleaner I have ever seen, it has a large capacity and is a clean machine to work around, there is no dust and dirt coming from it out into the room making a dirty mess around the Cleaner and filling your lungs with dust and dirt. It is an entirely different machine from the dirty, dusty man-killing kind of Cleaners I have used before.

Let us tell you more about this cleaner.

RICHARDSON GRAIN SEPARATOR CO.
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Would you expect a wagon to stand an auto truck load?

THEN why expect a *wagon* scale to stand *auto-truck* weighing? If your wagon scale has given good service, it deserves an honorable discharge—before it fails under a load it was not *built* to stand.

With the coming of the auto truck, Fairbanks engineers foresaw the doom of the lighter "wagon scale" construction and immediately designed a truck scale ruggedly built to give a lifetime service under the most trying conditions.

Basically, the problem was not new; for the exclusive line of Fairbanks Scales had for years included Railway Track Scales and Grain Hopper Scales for weighing enormous loads. The time tested principle used in these scales has been adapted to the Fairbanks Type "S" Auto Truck Scale.

The result is a scale that will permanently withstand the gaff of the motor truck—the impact on the platform, the concentrated load, the multiplied stress on the scale members. It is a scale that will *stay* accurate under this modern weighing condition.

The installation of one of these super-scales cannot fail to increase the confidence and goodwill of your trade. Moreover, it will probably pay for itself by eliminating the profit-dwarfing errors that cannot be avoided when a scale is taxed beyond its capacity.

One of our representatives would like to tell you more about the Type "S" Auto Truck Scale. Or mail the coupon below for an interesting booklet and Type "S" specifications.

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PREFERRED THE  WORLD OVER

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Fairbanks Scales, Dept. S-C-10,
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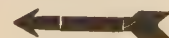
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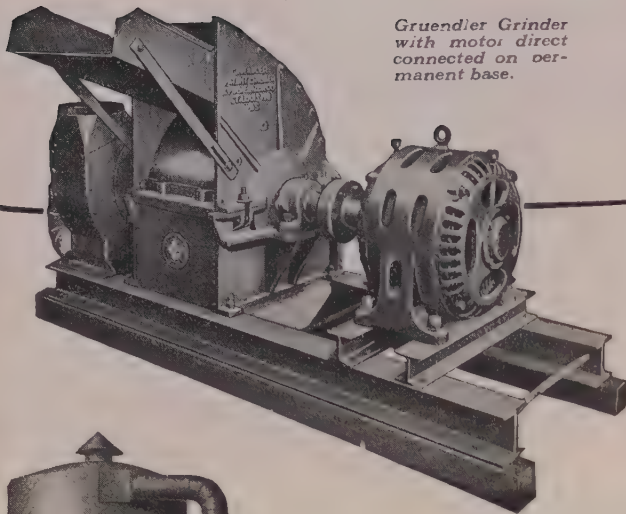
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Gruendler Grinder
with motor direct
connected on per-
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Belt Driven Grinder,
complete with cy-
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Grind All Grains
at Greater Profit
With—

The
Gruendler

Mills and feed grinders find the Gruendler Whirl Beater cheap to operate because of its vast capacity with minimum power; and the greater variety of uses to which it can be put.

THE Gruendler is the one grinder on the market today which really handles oats and oat hulls in a satisfactory way.

This grinder utilizes the Swing Hammer method. Over a million cutting blows a minute. Metal and sand trap prevents harsh foreign substances such as volts and nails from entering machine. This feature gives it high endorsement by fire insurance underwriters. No metals clash. There is no friction to produce heat.

Every ounce of power is used to grind or crush the substance fed to it by the automatic feed.

30 Days Trial

It is to your interest to put this versatile grinder to work for you—it will take care of all your needs at less expense than any similar machine. The Gruendler is sold on 30 days trial. It proves its worth to you or you are not out one cent.

Send for free details. The sooner you learn of it the quicker you begin to save money and to get better grinding results.

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The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

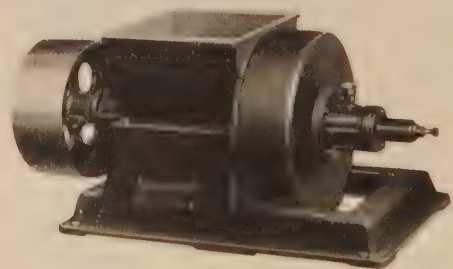
Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

Incorporated
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

DREADNAUGHT EAR CORN CRUSHER



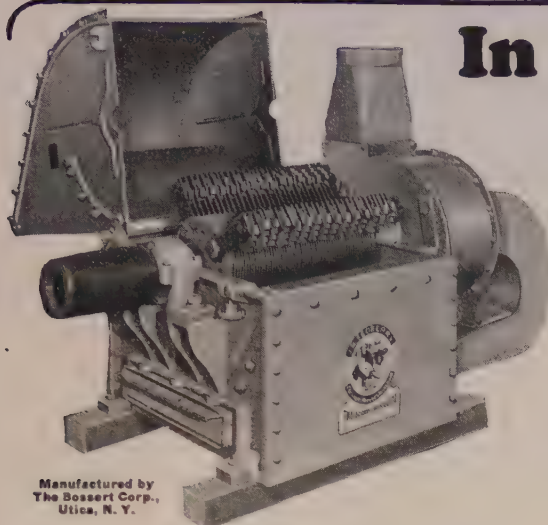
SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Dreadnaught Crusher with the old style upright machine! The complicated machinery and poorly fitting parts of the latter inevitably result in lost power, uneven product, and high cost of operation. A glance will tell you the superiority of the Dreadnaught, and a trial will prove it.

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BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN



Manufactured by
The Bossert Corp.,
Utica, N. Y.

A Drawing Card—Puts You in the Lead

"Our mill was a drawing card from the start and put us in the lead here in the feed business. It has more than paid for itself in the short time we have had it and we now feel that the only mistake we have made was in not having a mill like this three or four years ago. We can cheerfully recommend the 'Jay Bee' mill to any one looking for a high class mill for custom grinding and manufacturing feed of greatest capacity and lowest up-keep and will take pleasure in showing it and demonstrating it to any one who wants to call and investigate it."

It Will Pay You to Investigate the "Jay Bee" Mill

Styles and sizes for feed manufacturers; smaller custom grinders or grain dealers getting into the business. Write now for full description and prices.

In a Class By Itself

Read how Shepherdsville Roller Mills, Shepherdsville, Ky., increased its business with—

The "Jay Bee" Standard Crusher, Grinder, Pulverizer

"Our 'Jay Bee' mill has met all our requirements and suits us better every day. From the day we installed it, our custom grinding began to increase rapidly, as farmers soon learned the difference in the quality of 'Jay Bee' ground feed as compared with the output of other mills. In fact, the extra quality of the work of this mill and its great capacity puts it in a class by itself. It

Eliminates Competition of All Old Type Mills

"in this section; and to our surprise developed new business among a class of people who had never had their feed ground before. The reason for this is because we are able to grind everything in the way of feed, and especially ear corn with shuck and cob.

Helps Develop New Business

"Our trade has increased on our entire line, as our customers find it convenient to buy flour, bran, shorts, cotton seed meal and ground oats from us while here having their corn ground and we are now building up a nice trade on a dairy feed which we are manufacturing. We look for a

Large Increase in Custom Grinding

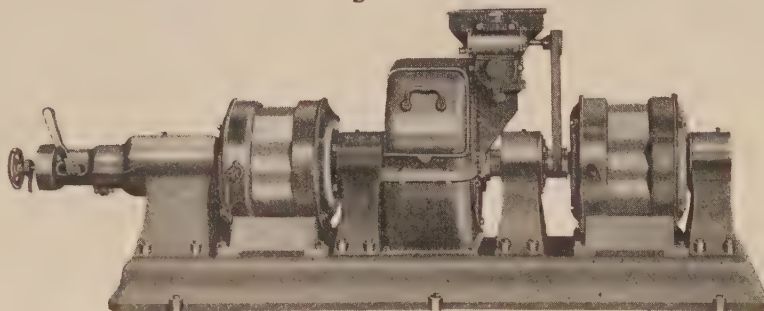
"next year as farmers will not shuck their corn now that they know we can grind cob, shuck and grain satisfactorily. Our feed business has grown tremendously as a result of the mill and is now the most satisfactory part of our business."

The "Jay Bee" Meets Your Every Requirement

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 132 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.

Your Elevator and The MONARCH Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

Built To Bring You More Profits



The Success of your elevator depends upon the number of farmers that come to it.

No one machine that you can install will equip your place to give more service than a *Monarch Attrition Mill* that grinds all kinds of grain the

way farmers want it ground.

Others are finding custom grinding a steady source of profit. Why not you? It will not obligate you to send for our booklet I-10, describing this speediest of all feed grinders.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office
9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office
612 New England Bldg.

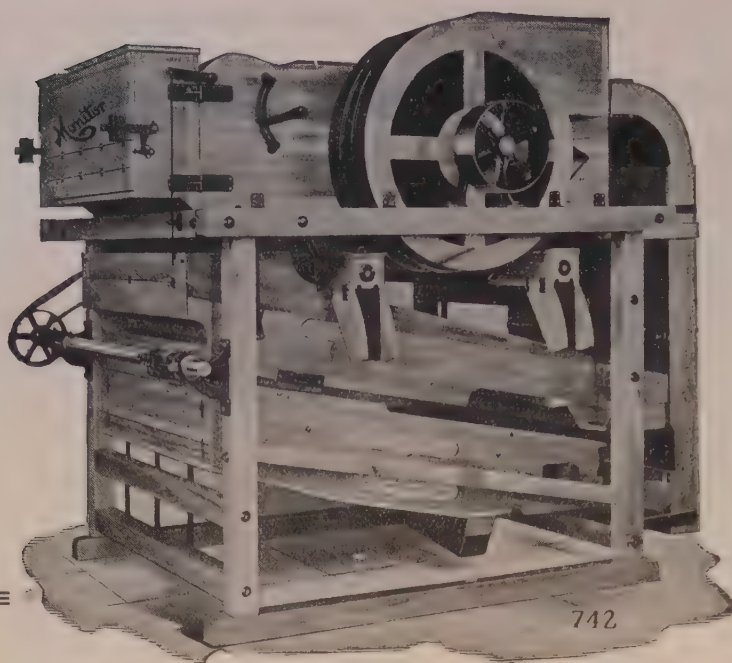
San Francisco Office
726 Harrison St.

The Monarch Mill Builders



DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.



In Your Own Interests

you should carefully consider the merits of this type of machine. Naturally, you need equipment to handle all grains, yet normally, that means several machines. However, with the MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner, shown above, you can equip yourself to handle over one machine the corn and cob from the sheller and without changing screens, handle small grain, such as wheat. Or any other combination that you want.

It's merely a matter of routing the grain through the machine, this being controlled by means of a switch and lever.

So many grain handlers are finding this model so well adapted to their needs that you cannot safely ignore it. Tell us the number of bushels you want to handle per hour and let us tell you the cost. It is surprisingly low.

Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

Silver Creek, New York

Our Representatives At Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
410 Webster Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade.

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton, 337 W.
Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.

McKain Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton, 204 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler, 218 Iron
Exchange.

Vancouver, B. C.

Will Hill, 615 Credit
Foncier Bldg.

Philadelphia, Penna.

B. L. Brooks, Hanover
Hotel.

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses
and Coal Pockets
Wood or Concrete

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Building - Sioux City, Iowa

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

A. F. ROBERTS ERECTS FURNISHES

SABETHA

ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES
PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY
KANSAS

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

C. B. Barutio

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
319 BUDER BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

There is no better time to adver-
tise than the present. Better
start before your competitor.
Write the JOURNAL today.

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

★★ The Star Engineering Company ★★

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

WANT A JOB?

Advertise in the "Situation Wanted"
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

L. J. McMILLIN ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

GEO. A. SAATHOFF

CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER

Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

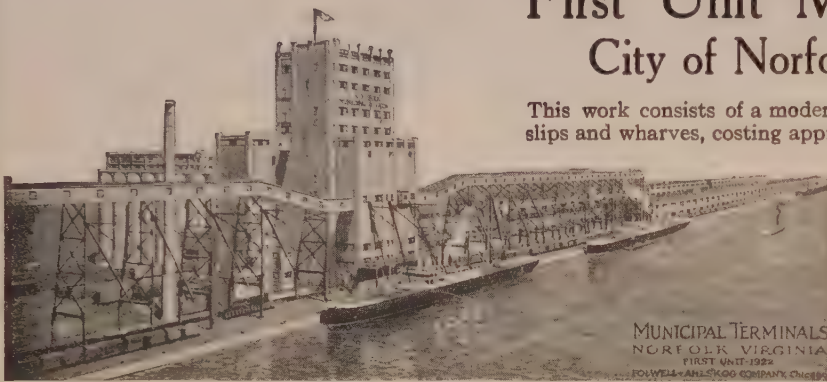
The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?*



James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



Kimbell Milling Company Elevator Fort Worth, Texas

Total capacity 800,000 bushels

First unit including headhouse with 550,000 bus. storage completed 1924; second unit of 250,000 bus. storage completed early in 1925.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

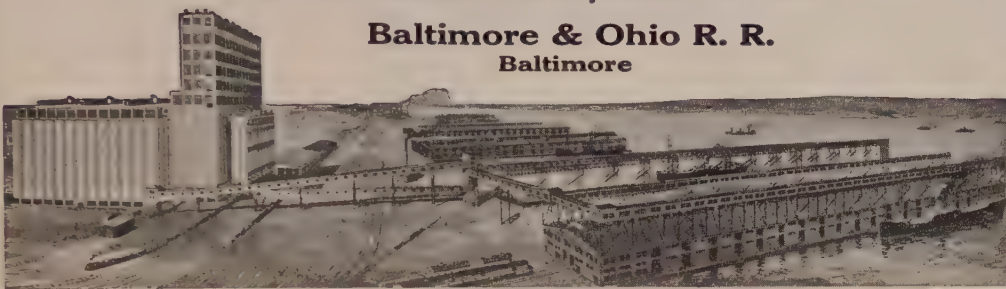
Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.
London,
England

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES:

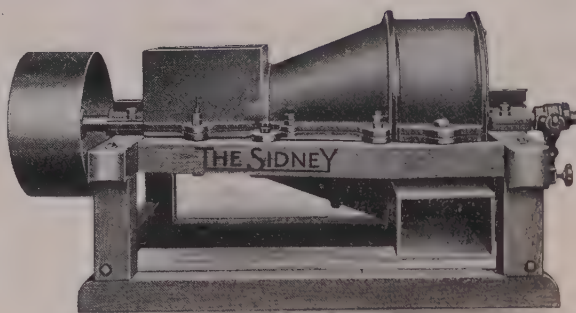
41 E. 42nd St.
New York
N. Y.

MINES:

Gulf
Matagorda County
Texas

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

F. W. Lewis
7 So. Dearborn St
Chicago, Ill.



Sidney Corn Shellers

All Styles

The Standard for Years

High in Quality--Low in Price

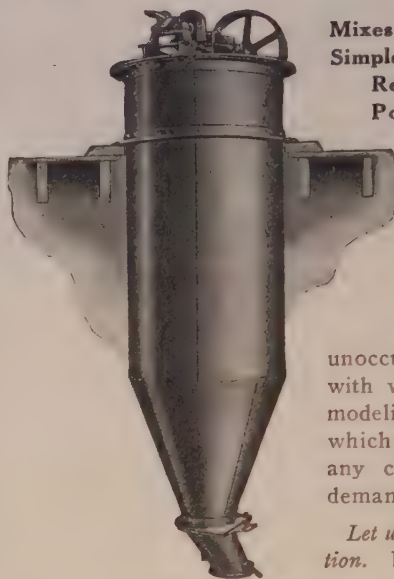
Also cleaners, heads, boots, drags, dumps, buckets and complete equipment for your elevator.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sidney, Ohio

Successors to Philip Smith Mfg. Co.

UNIQUE VERTICAL BATCH MIXER



Mixes Quickly and Thoroughly
Simple to Install and Operate
Requires Little Power
Positively Cleans Itself

Here is a feed mixer that will efficiently and economically turn out well mixed soft dairy feeds and scratch grains for poultry—one that can be placed in any unoccupied corner of your plant with very little expense for remodeling or installing; and which is always ready to mix any class of feed your trade demands.

Let us send you complete information. Write for Bulletin No. 32.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

Muncy, Penna.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

Use

DIXON'S SILICA~GRAPHITE PAINT

for the economical protection of all metal and wood work.

Long service records of from five to ten years are obtainable with Dixon's Paint because of its unusual wear-resisting pigment—flake silica-graphite, and its vehicle—pure boiled linseed oil.

The pigment is inert, aids in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle, increases the thickness of the paint film and has long life. The vehicle cannot be equaled by any other substance.

Write now for Booklet 15-B, and long service records.

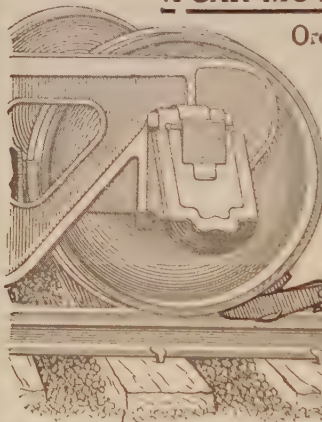
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Jersey City, N. J.



Established 1827

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"



Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get it from your dealer

The New Badger

ADVANCE

Car-Mover Co.

Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word "New Badger"—it identifies our product



We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars.

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Mktg. Co.
Chicago
Northrup-King Co.
Minneapolis
Quaker Oats Co., 5
Plants
B. & O. Elevator
Baltimore
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Santa Fe Elevators
Kansas City
Capitol Elevator
Duluth



Enduring Satisfaction with Webster Grain Handling Equipment

When you provide Webster grain handling equipment for your elevator you get a service of known value. You are not speculating on unusual, untried construction features of questionable durability and operation.

For nearly half a century Webster grain handling equipment has made

good in the large terminal houses and country elevators. Mechanically correct in design and dependable in operation, built for years of hard service,—that means lasting satisfaction.

Webster engineers will gladly consult with you on your grain handling problems.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

4500-4560 Cortland Street

CHICAGO

WEBSTER INGLIS LIMITED., Toronto, Ont.

WEBSTER



Look Ahead!

The truck you now have, or the truck you now buy is the one on which you must depend for cold weather hauling and delivery.

Just ahead lies winter. Soon will come rain, snow, ice and bitter cold—factors which will affect your delivery service.

The man who uses a Ford truck to meet these conditions has a decided advantage in securing rapid and sure transportation. The starter gives a quick turn-over to the engine despite the cold; the absence of excess weight reduces skidding to a minimum; parking is simple and operation is dependable.

Look ahead now and be prepared. See your nearest Authorized Ford Dealer and plan now to put your transportation system on a Ford basis thereby continuing first class delivery service throughout the winter.

Recent improvements in Ford Car designs add greater convenience to driving and service. The action of the brakes is smoother and more positive; brake and clutch pedals are newly designed and more conveniently spaced.

Ford One Ton Truck Chassis.....	\$365 f. o. b. Detroit
Ford One Ton Truck With Stake Body and Closed Cab.....	\$515 f. o. b. Detroit
Starting equipment \$65 extra	

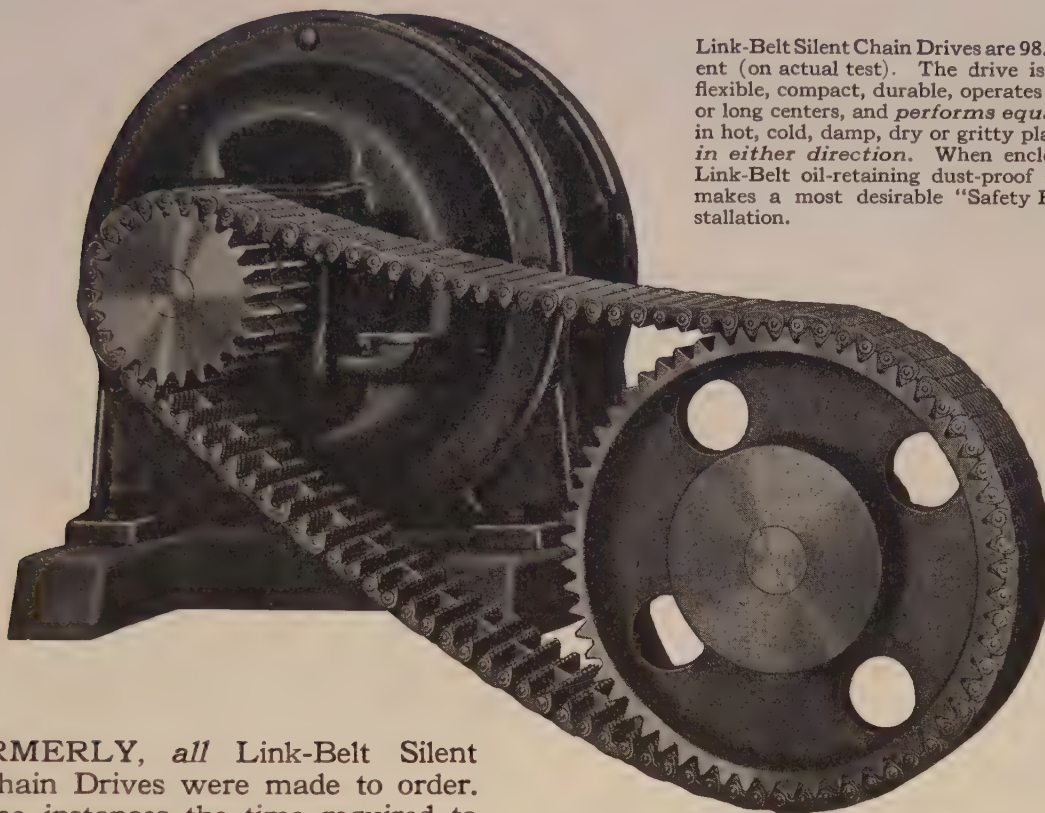
Ford Motor Company
Detroit

Ford

CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS

NOW—Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives from Stock

At Your Nearest Distributor



Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives are 98.2% efficient (on actual test). The drive is positive, flexible, compact, durable, operates on short or long centers, and *performs equally well* in hot, cold, damp, dry or gritty places, and *in either direction*. When enclosed in a Link-Belt oil-retaining dust-proof casing, it makes a most desirable "Safety First" installation.

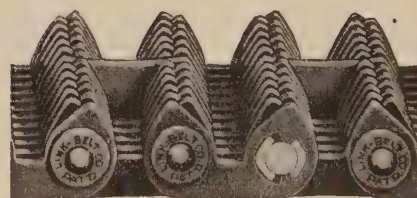
FORMERLY, *all* Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives were made to order. In some instances the time required to manufacture prevented their use.

Now, you can get Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives *from stock*; ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 H. P., and in almost any speed ratio from 1 to 1 up to 7 to 1. You are thus assured of immediate delivery—another good reason for using this efficient power transmission in your service.

This important step forward has been made possible by the widespread use of Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives. They are used on almost every type of power driven machines, in practically every line of industry, by "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker."

Besides saving power, they increase production, produce finished materials of better quality, and reduce maintenance and operating costs. These and other advantages are attested by thousands of satisfied users, both large and small.

Some Choice Territories Are Still Open For Distributors



*Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—
More Efficient Than Either.*

LINK-BELT COMPANY		GDJ 10-10 25
P. O. BOX 85, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA		
Please send me your Silent Chain Stock Drive Book No. 725 and name of nearest Distributor.		
Name _____		
Street _____		
City _____	State _____	

2309A

LINK-BELT



Efficient Silent Chain Drives

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Write ALLIN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

CENTRAL IOWA—10,000-bu. elevator for sale; no competition; station handles 150,000 bushels; good coal business. Address F. P. Riant, Grundy Center, Iowa.

RECEIVER'S SALE—OCT. 26, 1925

OHIO—Elevator, motor driven, property of The London Farmers Exchange Company. Fine grain country. Terms cash. R. C. Rea, Receiver, London, Madison County, Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—20,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale. Wabash R. R., with office, coal bins, etc. Plenty of grain to handle. Price \$8,500. Address 55T30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

INDIANA—20,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; coal shed, large lumber shed, two good warehouses, carpenter shop, office with scales. Wish to retire from business. Communicate direct to Geo. C. Baker, Laketon, Ind.

NORTHERN INDIANA—20,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale; coal bins handling 1,000 tons coal yearly; 400 tons hay storage. To be sold at once to settle the estate. Address Mrs. James H. Love, Leroy, Indiana.

NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS—22,000 bushel cribbed elevator on C. & N. W., handling about 225,000 bushels yearly. Good side line business; excellent site. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Address 55U11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MICHIGAN—Grain elevator, coal yard, big warehouse, new home with all modern conveniences for sale; electric power; very good retail business; no competition. Everything is in A1 condition. Reason for selling, wish to go to Florida. Portage Elevator, Portage, Mich.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—Money making grain elevator and feed business for sale; elevator 36,000 bu. capacity, cribbed. Located in county seat of one of the best grain raising communities in Ind. Excellent feed business with storage capacity for 7 to 8 large cars of feed. Private switch and large coal business. Good reasons for selling. Priced for quick sale. Address 55U14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO SOUTHWEST KANSAS Elevators for sale or trade.

A 40,000 bu. iron-clad modern elevator, in good main line town, a railway junction, in reliable grain territory. Electric power; drier; cleaner; carload department with power shovel, scale, etc. Coal business in connection. Good competition.

A 15,000 bu. iron-clad modern elevator, in branch line town near elevator described above. Engine power, truck dump, manlift, etc. Competition O. K.

Crop prospect here. Will offer these elevators cheap together or separately. Write soon to 55U27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Address Box 347, Royal Center, Ind.

ILLINOIS—Two 50,000 bu. elevators for sale in the heart of the Illinois Corn Belt. One in a splendid up-to-the-minute town. Address 55U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA Elevator at a 400,000 bushel point, must sell. Sickness. Wonderful corn crop in immediate prospect. Address 55U20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EASTERN NEBRASKA—Modern elevator together with lumber yard for sale. Good corn crop to handle. Also cribbed elevator, good town. No competition. Address 55U6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WE ARE OFFERING for sale seven country elevators in Central Illinois, tributary to the Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis markets. These stations are doing a satisfactory volume of business and are all in good physical condition to handle this big crop of grain. Address 55R4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—An old established grain, coal, feed and grinding business for sale; electric power; modern equipment; located in one of the best grain and stock feeding sections of Ill. Good town, 1300 population, fine competition and a good place to make money. Bargain. Reason for selling, am retiring from business. Write 55S18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

WISHING TO RETIRE from the grain business, I am offering for sale the plant at Keokuk, with fifteen country stations (or will sell part), located in Southern Iowa, extending as far west as Tingley, Iowa.

These stations are located in good grain territory and also cover the best timothy seed territory in Iowa.

These plants are all in good physical condition, and it is a very favorable opportunity for anyone who would like to go into the grain business. In payment for same would take part cash and balance in clear, income paying property.

O. A. TALBOTT, Owner,
Keokuk, Iowa.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

S. W. IOWA—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; modern; almost new; on C. B. & Q. R. R. Address 55T19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Modern elevator, 40,000 cap., for sale. Good territory, I. C. R. R., good town. Priced to move quick. Address 55T25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

N. W. MISSOURI—Good 10,000-bu. elevator for sale in good town. Wheat in bins and wonderful corn prospect. \$7,500. Half cash if desired. Address 55R6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—The only elevator, feed and coal business for sale with four room residence; excellent condition; no competition. Situated in one of the best grain points of Brown Co., Kansas. Address Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Mercier, Kansas, or come and see.

IOWA—45,000 bu. elevator for sale; excellent condition; concrete coal house 14x70; corn crib 8x88; live town, nearest towns east and west 14 miles, north and south 7 miles; big territory; only live stock buyer; also carry feed lines. Must dispose of property before July 1st on account of ill health. Write 54J1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA—Terminal Elevator for sale; 90,000 bu. capacity; reinforced concrete throughout; low insurance; electric power; modern equipment—grain drier, cleaners, etc. Favorable trackage on all railroads. No incumbrance. Liberal terms of payment. An ideal terminal elevator proposition. For further particulars address Mrs. J. S. Ewart, 2727 "P" St., Lincoln, Nebr.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

THREE OKLAHOMA ELEVATORS FOR SALE

PURCELL—5,000 bu. capacity, iron-clad; 2 cribs with cap. of 15,000 bus. connected with sheller by conveyor, scale house, office, shuck house, coal bin, flour warehouse, mill room 18x40, equipped to grind feed. Elevator motor driven and equipped with modern machinery including Richardson 5 ton scale, snap sheller, grist mill, Bowsher mill with kaffir attachment, feed mixer, cleaner, chicken feed mill, Boss car loader. Dump handles small grain and ear or snap corn. Elevator is equipped with drag to unload ear corn and small grain from car. Coal bin is equipped with electric driven unloader. Private track.

WASHINGTON—4,500 bu. capacity, iron clad; flour warehouse, crib with a cap. 3,000 bu. ear corn; coal bin; gas engine power; modernly equipped; machinery includes 5 ton scale, snap sheller, 2 pair roller chop mill. Private track.

COLE—8,000 bu. capacity; for corn only; gas engine power. Machinery includes snap sheller, 5 ton scale, small chop mill. Private track.

In order to make quick sale these elevators will be sold at ridiculously low prices.

For further information address THE CHICK-ASAW NATIONAL BANK, Purcell, Okla.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—150,000 bu. capacity grain elevator for sale or lease, modern, fully equipped. Reasonable terms. Address Falender Realty Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

INDIANA—Good elevator, Clinton Co., Ind., for sale or trade. J. C. Jordan, Colfax, Ind.

KANSAS—8,000 bu. elevator equipped with machinery to manufacture all kinds of poultry, dairy, horse and hog feeds. In Bourbon Co., best farming and dairy district in Kas. For cash or exchange for good farm in E. Kas. or W. Mo. Harned Grain Co., Fulton, Kansas.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—Grain elevator in Kansas; give description, amount handled. Bona fide buyer, not agent, pay cash. Address 55T29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED business wanted in So. Ill. or Ind. in good town with no competition; \$6,000 must buy. Address 55 U 28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED ELEVATORS in Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado in exchange for 80 acres good Illinois corn land located near Moweaqua, Illinois. Value \$12,000. Address Secretary, Box 596, Salina, Kansas.

WANT TO TRADE for elevator, my 422 acres smooth valley land, San Luis Valley, Colorado, two miles R. R. town. Land clear encumbrance; elevator must be also. Address 55R2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A good grain business in Mo. valley with country connections furnishing business. \$10,000 will handle and will take cash, securities or farm land. Sickness. Address 55R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS—Mill and Elevator for sale; well equipped mill, elevator and feed outfit with separate office building. Good grain country. Well located and doing business. Price \$5,200. Write 55Q8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Miller for modern mixed feed plant. State age, experience, qualifications, first letter. Address Hardeman-King Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED—Young Man to take care of a country elevator, one who is willing to work. Write 55U1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., stating age and salary expected.

MANAGER WANTED for country elevator. Must know how to get along agreeably with stiff competition. Good town and residence. Write 55T23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Sales manager for mixed feed plant in Southern state, business already established and growing, good place for right man. Give age, experience, etc., in first letter; all correspondence will be treated confidential. Write 55T20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

ELEVATOR MANAGER with fifteen years' experience wants position with Line Co. Reference furnished. Address 55R9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED position as manager of Grain Elevator; have had 12 years' experience in grain and sidelines; prefer Illinois or Iowa. Address 55T8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain and coal business by married man, 45 years of age; 25 years' experience. Can produce. Address 55T31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as mgr., Line Elevator and lumber exp., good rate man and bookkeeper, age 43, Ia. or Minn. preferred, A1 references. Write 55S7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN MAN experienced in all branches, with favorable acquaintance in Southwest Terminals and trade tributary to these markets, wishes to make a change. Address 55S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED position as manager or solicitor for some good grain business; 20 years' experience; best of references furnished. Would buy an interest in something good. Address Ellard Benedict, Oxford, Indiana.

POSITION WANTED as solicitor or manager of branch office or some good Farmers Elevator; 15 years' experience as manager country elevators. Best reference and can start work at once. Address 55R15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED grain man, operating terminal elevators for the past 20 years, thru unforeseen conditions is open for engagement. Have been at the head of my own company for this time, having charge of the buying and selling and general routine; have large personal acquaintance with eastern and southern buyers. Address 55T11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER wanted to take management of Indiana elevator. Fine territory. Address 55U21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

WANTED partner in milling, grain and wholesale business. A fine proposition for the right man. Will accept good property in exchange or carry back part. Address Hawarden Roller Mills and Elevator, Hawarden, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED to take small interest in country elevator and manage same. Good territory, I. C. R. R., good town, residence furnished. Address 55T24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

N. E. IOWA—Growing feed manufacturing business, in a section rapidly turning to dairying and poultry raising, needs partner with some money to help manage and finance business. Splendid opportunity for the right person. Address 55U3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

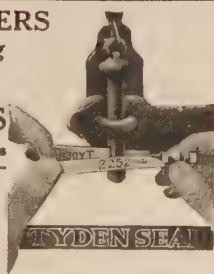
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Chas. J. Webb, Vice President

617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



SCALES FOR SALE.

FAIRBANKS TRACK SCALES, 35 and 36 ft. double beam, 150-ton type, almost new. Address Western Salt Company, 208 Huntzinger Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOWE 5 ton scale for sale, used very little. Price \$60 for quick sale. Will guarantee it to be in excellent condition. Write or wire Farmers Elevator Co., Calamus, Iowa.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FAIRBANKS TRACK SCALE for sale serial No. 115155, capacity 140,000 lbs., beam graduated to 12,000 lbs., balance beam graduated to 1,000 lbs., size of platform 7 ft. by 42 ft. William O. Goodrich Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Used cob crusher; dust collector; steel corn cutter. Address 55U9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

MOTORS WANTED.

WANTED used General Electric industrial motor, 25 cycle, 3 phase, 750 RPM, 7 1/2 HP, 440 volts. Carlson & Peterson, Lehigh, Iowa.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

WATERLOO Tractor Engine, 25 H. P., for sale, good as new, used only one year. A very good bargain. Portage Elevator, Portage, Mich.

16 H. P. NEW STOVER Heavy Duty Gas Engine for less than wholesale price. Snap. C. M. Baker, 518 Schaefer Ave., Kansas City.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

CHANTICLEER 7 H. P. Engine with 24 inch 6 inch face clutch pulley and magneto. Price \$60.00 for quick clearance. Guaranteed perfect running order. Galt Grain Co., Galt, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse 15 H.P. Gasoline Engine, in running order. Good leather belt. A bargain if taken at once. We need the room. Danvers Farmers Elevator Co., Danvers, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

MACHINES FOR SALE

INVINCIBLE Horizontal Oat Clipper No. 2 for sale, used very little, in good condition. Farmers Elevator Co., Garden Plain, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

ALL STEEL MANLIFT

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Enterprise Utility Manufacturing Co.
742 Webster Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 5 Monarch Dustless Receiving Separator in first class condition, \$100. Send for list high grade equipment. Address 55U17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—8 Draver Wing Type Feeders. Also Draver Master Drive, together with Driving Shaft and Couplings. A complete Mash Feed assembling outfit. Good as new. Write us for further particulars. The Nickel Plate Elevator Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour.
1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR SALE—18-in. Unique ball bearing belt driven attrition mill; one 22-in. Unique ball bearing electric motor driven 2-15 h.p.; one 24-in. Unique ball bearing 2-20 h.p., direct connected motors. All in good condition. Address Lock Box No. 8, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—220 ft. 24" 5 ply Special Elevator Belt, bolt holes for bucket staggered, punched every 13"—4—1/4" hole 3" center to center. New belting, never used. Also 25 new 11x7—14 Gauge Salem Elevator Buckets. Attractive price, quick sale. Address J. P. Gibbons Grain Company, Kearney, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—1 portable bagging scale; 1 No. 7 Invincible Cracked Corn Separator; 1 double stand 9x30 Barnard & Leas Moline Roll, Le Page cut; 1 Brown Portable Bag Piler; 1 two pair high 9x24 Great Western Roll. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY

We have a large stock of good machinery at attractive prices. Cleaners, scourers, hammer mills, attrition mills, Bowsher and Kelley Duplex Feed Mills, Corn Rolls, Cracked Corn Graders, Corn Scourers and Corn Shellers. Complete stock of transmission equipment. Send us a list of what you need, we can save you money.

H. C. DAVIS,

Warehouse and office at

Bonner Springs, Kansas. P. O. Box 393.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Sandwich Portable Four Hole Corn Sheller with Extension Feeder, almost good as new. H. B. Campbell, Welch, Okla.

FOR SALE—One clipper cleaner, 80% new, large size at \$70.00. Also one Dual Marquis No. 60, 85% new, complete at \$275.00. Write Freeman Manufacturing Co., Freeman, So. Dak.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

FOR SALE—One 6,000 lbs. cap. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. Also 1 9x12 Chandler & Taylor plain slide valve engine. Address Hillsburg Grain Co., Hillsburg, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One Maroa Portable car loader; one Venn-Severin 40 H.P. oil engine. Both in good condition, almost new. Address Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n, Fairmont, Ill.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One No. 2 60" Richardson Simplex Dustless Grain Cleaner. Full sieve equipment. Used one season. In tip-top condition, as good as new. \$500 will buy. Nashua Grain Co., Nashua, Minn.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Grain Receiving Register, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2. 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT FOR SALE.

A FEW CARS of fine quality winter wheat, free from garlic, cockle, smut and weed seeds—all purchased with a view to selling for seed wheat. What are we offered?

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.,
Landisville, Pa.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burke Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE.

BALED HAY AND STRAW for sale. Write for prices. Alphonse Lamarre, R. 1, Box 19, Green Bay, Wis.

Do You Need Hay?



Timothy --- Clover --- Alfalfa



SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whole seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

SHIPPERS OF SUNFLOWER SEED in car-load lots or less. Eberts Grain Company, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Hog, Siberian, Early Fortune and Common Millet. Sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars. Address Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

BUCKWHEAT

In carlots or less.
Eberts Grain Company, Louisville, Ky.

SEEDS WANTED.

WANTED—New crop field and grass seeds. Mail average samples. J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**Have You
Seed For Sale?**

**Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?**

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number

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Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO. FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

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Incorporated
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Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
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"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY

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WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

We are Buyers and Sellers,—TIMOTHY CLOVERS
MILLETS, Grass Seeds and Seed Grains
Send samples for bids. Ask for samples and prices

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

We Buy SEEDS

RED CLOVER
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Mail Samples
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Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm _____

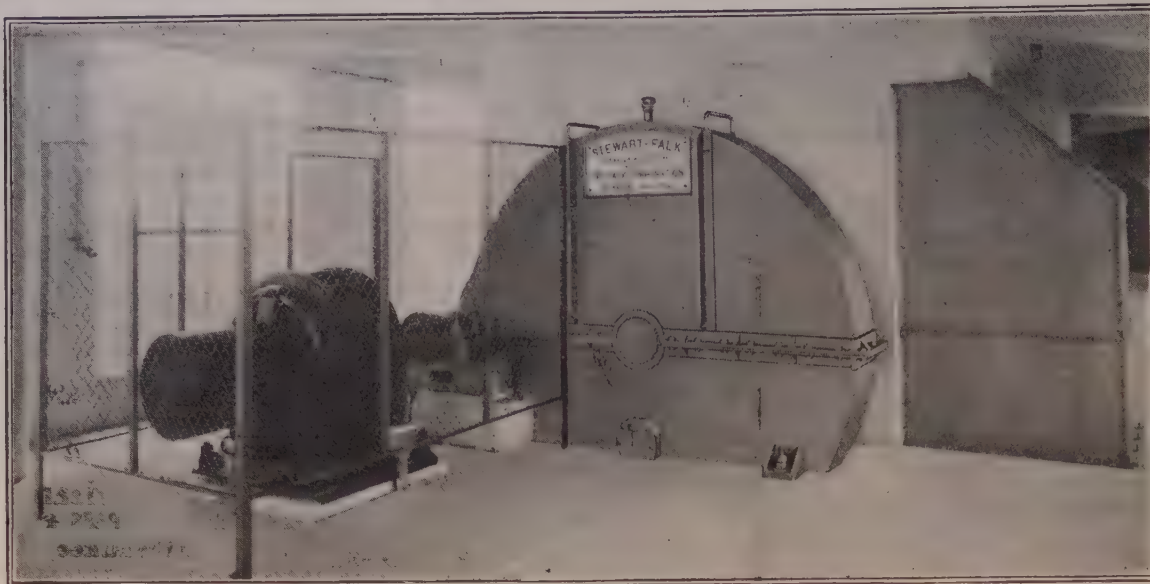
Capacity of Elevator _____

Post Office _____

_____ bushels

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Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls



9

Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducers in The New York State Elevator at Oswego

1—This installation consists of 5 special elevator head drives, 125 H. P., 605 to 29.1 R. P. M. with No. 50 Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings to motors.

2—4 standard type $S\frac{1}{4}$ drives specially arranged for driving belt conveyors, 40 H. P., 685 to 84.2 R. P. M. with No. 11 Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings to high speed shafts.

Specify Falk Herringbone Gears and Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings if long life, reliability and uninterrupted service are matters of prime importance.

Write today for Bulletins

Bulletin 38
Herringbone Gear Speed Reducers

Bulletin 35
Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings

The Falk Corporation—Milwaukee

FALK

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1925

WHY THIS CRAZE to sell wheat? Are Canadian growers afraid their pool is going to break the market later?

FIRE-PREVENTION Week closes today, and we are glad to report that most of the elevators of the country are still standing, unscorched.

SMUT has taken such a heavy toll from Nebraska wheat farmers this year that all are heeding the appeal of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and treating their seed wheat with copper carbonate.

RADICAL AGITATORS are striving earnestly to enlist the support of Iowa corn growers in a "Hold-Your-Corn" movement. Increased yields in other states and the substitution of Sorghum seeds and other feed should fill every corn grower with doubt as to the advisability of holding any corn they can spare, or that they expect to sell before another crop is harvested.

SMUGGLING of Canadian wheat is alleged by the daily press to be extensively practiced by growers along the border who have their eye on the prices offered by country elevators south of the boundary. In the interest of freedom of trade the duty could be abandoned. It is only an occasional aid to the growers in the United States, and if prices were permanently elevated the more numerous wheat consumers would prevail upon Congress to let this bread-stuff in free.

THE CANADIAN pool is playing a little close to the cushion by advancing \$1 per bushel before selling the wheat.

MANLIFTS used in grain elevators are as safe comparatively as any other lift; but the few accidents that do occur suggest the advisability of occasional inspection.

IF LIVERMORE had bulled the May wheat market instead of selling short would the Dept. of Agri. have discovered that his operations constituted "manipulation"?

PERSISTENT overbidders who take in grain at prices not warranted by the market are always down on their luck and cursing competitors when they are most to blame for the unsettled condition of their local market.

TRUCK SCALES and dumps are crowding feed mills for first place in the number of grain elevator improvements for 1925 showing that the farmers are buying more trucks and spending less time on the road to market.

TWO MEMBERS of the Federal Commission are at outs with the majority which wants a legal opinion before going ahead with the bread inquiry and other Congressional requests. Like all other reports by this aggregation of busy-bodies its report of the bread trust will be half-baked.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS of farmers' elevators are buying run down country elevators or an interest in an independent elevator. Conducting a grain elevator in keeping with the wishes of a dozen discordant directors none of whom know anything about the business is so difficult, experienced managers will not long persist in trying to do business under such harassing conditions.

ORAL CONTRACTS may be valid everywhere, but they are very difficult to prove. If grain dealers would put all their contracts in writing, this would reduce the opportunity for misunderstandings, difficulties and disputes. Then, too, each party to the contract is given a chance to protect himself, if his understanding of the contract is not in harmony with the understanding of the other party to the contract. Placing a contract in writing gives both parties an opportunity to make sure that each has the same understanding of the terms of the contract.

THE ECONOMIC LOSS incurred by improving waterways, not for use but to force rail freights down, was well illustrated at a hearing before an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner at Chicago Oct. 8. The difference between the rail and water rates on grain and other commodities between Chicago and the East has gradually declined during the past 25 years; and simultaneously the proportion of freight moved by water has decreased. If the Interstate Commerce Commission had any control of lake rates it could raise the water rates on the higher classes of merchandise to throw that business to the rails; and the railroads could abandon the coal, ore, grain and lumber traffic to free competition among the vesselmen.

FARMERS who hold oats on the farm need to be warned to turn them occasionally to make sure they are not heating.

NEW CORN received at Fostoria, O., Oct. 5 contained 32% moisture, so it is evident early shippers of Ohio corn are threatened with trouble.

MAY OATS are at a satisfactory carrying charge over the December future, a condition for which the cash handlers can thank the much-maligned speculators.

ALL CROP STATISTICIANS credit Kansas farmers with sowing the largest acreage to winter wheat in the history of the state, and we will bet a red apple that not one farmer of the whole lot either consulted or asked the permission of the Washington bureaucrats.

THE ARBITRATION appeals com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n recently affirmed a decision in an arbitration due to the failure of the parties to the transaction to harmonize their confirmations. The loser knew what was contained in his own confirmation but evidently failed to read the seller's confirmation that he accepted. The moral is: Read the confirmation.

THE SAVING in insurance by having the grain office at least twenty feet away from the elevator building will readily cover the small extra cost of having a well-lighted desk, incidentally. Patrons who desire to smoke may be permitted to do so in the office when detached, and forbidden to smoke in the elevator. If the office is in the elevator the "no smoking allowed" rule is harder to enforce.

THE FUTILITY of price forecasting is well illustrated by the recent trend in the price of the two leading commodities of the United States, corn and cotton. Statistics of the corn crop and corn prices for 10 years similar to 1924-5 indicated very high prices for the corn crop in the fall of 1925. The reverse is now proving the case. One authority stated two months ago that "Mathematical calculations of the cotton price cycle which have proved accurate as to general price trends over the past 20 years, point to a rising price tendency during the latter part of 1925 and all of 1926." But on Oct. 9 cotton made a new low record for the season.

PRICE students must broaden their vision. The individual who is guided in his price convictions by the immediate surroundings in his own county has too narrow a horizon. The international situation must be considered. Each year there can be found a connection between the price of wheat at Chicago and the size of the rye crop in central Europe. Wheat crop statistics alone may point to a high level of prices but this will not be realized when Europe has such an abundance of rye and root crops as to make its people indifferent to American supplies of wheat, which is not the popular cereal there that it is in the United States. Continental Europe will eat wheat only when it can not get rye. Considerable areas in Russia grow rye to eat and wheat to export.

OLD AND NEW STYLE contracts for future wheat at Chicago will continue to make life a burden for traders until the last day of May. All this confusion could have been avoided by postponing the effective date of the new rule to the July future in which there were no open trades necessitating both styles. Are the exchanges becoming inoculated with the "pass a law" virus?

NOT OFTEN does a board of directors of a farmers' elevator company show the confidence in the ability of the company's manager shown by the directors of the Farmers' Elev. Co. at Newburg, Ia. The directors took out a policy on Manager Hesson's life for \$10,000.00 and collected it. It is very evident that every member of the Board had complete confidence in the ability of the manager.

GRAIN GROWERS in the central west are paying for the Panama Canal in two ways. First, as taxpayers, they helped to build the Canal, and now as users of the railroads they face higher rates on their grain to market because the canal they built is taking transcontinental business away from the railroads, and local traffic must pay an increased rate if the carriers are to earn the percentage permitted by the Transportation Act. The canal is building up the mercantile interests of the California coast at the expense of the Rocky Mountain territory. About the only remedy is to raise the tolls on canal traffic to take the burden off those who are not using the canal.

THE WHEAT POOL managers of Winnipeg have surreptitiously sold so much wheat below the market recently that they have scared out many seaboard exporters, who fear that if they do buy for future shipment the erratic pool might turn around and under-sell them. It seems that the pool managers are experiencing much difficulty in finding buyers for their wheat; hence, in their panic-stricken attitude they do not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of their members and sell for export whenever they receive a firm bid for a large parcel. With this wabbling factor in Canada's largest primary market the future of wheat prices must remain very unstable, and doubtless very unsatisfactory to the growers.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS, who delight in being directed, restricted and regulated by a lot of impractical bureaucrats, will be pleased to know that the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, which recently ordered every grain elevator of that State provided with air tight covers over all bins, and bins ventilated thru the roof as well as sealed elevator leg casings to prevent the escape of dust, have heard the warnings of the elevator operators of the State and rescinded their autocratic regulations. It is somewhat puzzling to understand how cross-roads politicians can become obsessed with the idea that they know more about each line of business than the men who specialize in it, and give their life time, thought and study to it. The country is now cursed with so many meddling, inefficient and incompetent bureaus, boards and commissions that it is high time the pendulum was swung the other way, and nine-tenths of these useless bodies abolished.

ELEVATORS constructed of concrete staves are not likely to prove satisfactory to grain elevator operators, especially if they store bulk grain in the bins. Beating rain and wind are sure to drive water thru the joints and into the bins, resulting not only in the spoiling of good grain, but when followed by freezing, it is quite likely to result in a bursting of the walls. The loading and unloading of tile bins also frequently works loose the mortar in joints of walls, with the result that moisture is driven in by the wind and effects a further deterioration in the walls. Using any material in the construction of a bin wall, which will permit the breaking of joints thru use of those walls is not likely to prove permanently satisfactory to any grain elevator operator.

Arbitration again Sustained by Court.

Arbitration has become so popular a means of adjusting difference growing out of grain transactions that more interest than formerly is shown in the procedure of the arbitration com'ites.

To deter others from attacking arbitration proceedings and as a caution to members of arbitration com'ites to adhere closely to the rules of the exchange or association the recent decision by the St. Louis Court of Appeals sustaining the action of the appeals com'ite of the Merchants Exchange is published elsewhere in this number in full.

All parties concerned should bear in mind that a com'ite is not strictly bound by the rules of law, but only by the rules of the exchange; that its awards can not be set aside for errors of judgment, but only for fraud. Those who pass upon the controversy are declared by the courts to be the sole judges of the law and the facts. Unless this is the accepted basis of arbitration the awards of com'ites would lose their chief advantage of finality.

Privilege Trading Needed to Stabilize Market Prices.

Under the suggestions of the members' program com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade the directors will be empowered to place a limit of 5 per cent on fluctuations. This will be an emergency measure and will require some initiative to put it into effect.

Trading in privileges, on the other hand, would be automatic, as the selling of privileges would go on every day, and the puts and calls would have been sold a day in advance of the emergency. The com'ite did not overlook the benefits of privilege trading as it stated that "Restoration of privilege trading will do more than any other single measure to encourage moderate daily fluctuations" and recommended the "Co-operation with the Department of Agriculture with a view to obtaining such relief from Congress," which means the repeal of the tax on privileges which is not a tax, but was intended to be and is prohibitive.

The reassembling of Congress is not far off; and if the good work is pushed the new year may see privilege trading restored.

The Changes in the Chicago Rules.

The results of the ballot yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade reflects credit on the membership of that organization in whatever way it is viewed.

Many members voted for limitation of the daily range of fluctuations altho they knew it was a quack remedy. They swallowed this nostrum to please the present administration of the Board and to throw a sop to the legislators. Their loyalty to the Board and their bowing to the authority of the government, however unwise, deserves praise. The 169 who voted against the limitation evidently have nailed their flag to the mast of freedom in trade with a determination to die before surrendering their constitutional rights.

Limitation of the price range is like throwing ice water on a fever patient to reduce his temperature. It attacks the symptoms rather than the disease. Many years ago a heavy frost in the corn belt boosted the price much more than five per cent in one day. The overnight reduction in the number of bushels to be harvested made corn worth that much more, and the change in the price was but a proper reflection of the change in conditions.

How illogical price limitation is will appear by reducing it to its absurdity; as, for example, having the Florida legislature enact a law when the boom collapses forbidding sales of lots at a greater reduction than 10 per cent under the price of the preceding year. Holders would have to hold till the year was out when they would be permitted to take a loss 10 per cent greater, or 20 per cent. What is the use of a nominal quotation on which no business can be done?

The large vote of 550 in favor of the appointment of a business conduct com'ite is an approval in advance of any steps that may be taken to clip the wings of raiders and plungers. The rank and file on the Board, the cash grain men and the millers, have no sympathy for Wall street operators who when they find themselves heavily involved on the wrong side of the market close out their trades at a loss and then enter the market on a still heavier scale on the opposite side, the effect being to exaggerate the natural course of prices.

Conditions in price making are changing and the limitation of fluctuations is like locking the barn-door after the horse has been stolen. The abnormal fluctuations of 1924 were due to the failure of the Canadian wheat crop, a condition which is now reversed. With visible supplies piling up in the spring wheat terminals, the daily range of prices can be expected to become so narrow that regulation of the limit will be uncalled for.

THE USE of car seals and car liners has become so general with grain shippers that loss of grain in transit has become the exception with careful shippers instead of the rule as formerly. It pays to inspect each box car vigilantly and to cooper it thoroughly before entrusting grain to it. Time so spent always will reduce the losses and relieve the shipper of the necessity to filing claims and prodding the Railroad Claim Agent for the amount of the loss.

Chicago Board Adopts Rules to Limit Fluctuations

The special com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade composed of L. F. Gates, chairman, Jas. C. Murray, L. L. Winters, Siebel Harris, Horace L. Wing, Allan Clement, and Chas. H. Sullivan, on Sept. 30 presented to the members suggested changes in the rules designed to remove some of the criticism to which the Board of Trade has been subjected.

The com'te believes the enactment of the proposed rules will ultimately redound to the material benefit of the members, stating that

The first amendment is designed to give our members residing outside the city and those absent from the city reasonable consideration in the matter of changes in rules affecting the transaction of business, and is so constructed as to avoid conflict of interest in matters of strictly local interest to Chicago, such as expense of operation and such features.

The second amendment is designed to strengthen the Directory in times of emergency, the powers so given being within carefully drawn limitations, insuring every consideration to all factors concerned before action is declared.

The last amendment is a measure designed towards prevention of extreme conditions that arise at times and cause much unfair criticism to be directed against the Board of Trade. It is unnecessary for the Com'te to go into a detailed description of the various market situations in the past that have been reflected unfairly and to the disadvantage of this Exchange. It is deemed that the carefully defined powers extended to the Business Conduct Com'te, as outlined in this amendment, will in no way adversely affect those carrying on business along legitimate commercial lines but will be of great assistance in stabilizing and strengthening the Chicago market in its service to the community.

In its earlier report to the Directors the Com'te went into a more detailed analysis, and said:

It has been suggested that the main cause of the unusual markets of last winter was the activity in large volume trading by a few individuals, coupled with general public participation. Under the law the obligation to prevent manipulation clearly rests with the contract market. To this business conduct committee the members of the administration should make available, when and as requested, all information which the Grain Futures Administration has the power to secure.

A body so formed would be able, through anticipation and prevention, rather than investigation and punishment after the event, to assist in avoiding a repetition of conditions now criticized.

With regard to a permanent daily limit of price fluctuations the com'te reported to the Directors that

It is recognized that no such limitation automatically applied would be effective when it is impossible to control the causes, namely, climatic, political, or psychological. The committee recognizes, however, that at times conditions may suddenly arise causing violent fluctuations which mature deliberation might

deem unreasonable. It was therefore the feeling that there should be power lodged with the directors to declare an emergency during which limitation might be effected, but it was the opinion that no such limitation should be placed except when sentiment is very strongly in favor of such action.

We wish it distinctly understood that we shall never be able to provide against unusual market action brought by abnormal conditions, either political, financial or climatic. Some of the widest fluctuations in wheat prices ever recorded took place when the federal government was in supposed control of the situation through the Food Administration, vested with tremendous arbitrary powers.

Following are the three amendments to the rules, in full:

Voting by Mail.

Amend Rule I by adding a new section to be known as Section 10.

At all balloting on propositions to amend the rules, members who are non-resident of Chicago, and resident members who are absent from Chicago at the time of such balloting, may vote by mail in the manner and to the extent hereafter provided. At least eight days prior to the balloting, the secretary shall send to each non-resident member, and upon written request, shall furnish to each resident member, (1) a ballot, (2) a copy of the question on which a vote is to be taken, (3) a small envelope having printed thereon "for ballot only," (4) a form of letter of transmission addressed to the secretary with a line for the signature of the member, and (5) a larger envelope addressed to the secretary. The member shall mark the ballot and place the same in the smaller envelope, and shall then seal the smaller envelope and enclose the same, together with his signed letter of transmission, in the larger envelope, which he shall mail to the secretary. The secretary shall hand all of such letters to the tellers in charge of the election. The tellers shall open the outside envelopes and deposit the smaller sealed envelopes in the ballot box, and shall indicate upon their books that the members whose names are signed to the letters of transmission have voted. Members may vote by mail as above authorized at all ballotings on proposals to amend the rules, except such rules pertaining to employment of and compensation payable to members and non-members for services rendered within the Chicago district. For the purpose of this rule, Chicago shall be deemed to include all territory within fifty miles from the county court house of Cook County, Illinois.

Five Per Cent Limit on Fluctuations.

Amend Rule XXIII A by adding a new section to be known as Section 6.

The Board of Directors at any time upon ten hours' notice, may find and declare that an emergency exists during which there should be a limitation upon the daily fluctuations in the market prices of grain. Upon such finding and declaration, the Board, by regulation, may provide that there shall be no trading during any day in any specified grain at prices more than five per cent, or some higher specified percentage, above or below the average closing price of the preceding business day. Such an emergency may only be declared by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board members present and an attendance of twelve directors shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for this purpose, and upon any subsequent motion to declare the emergency terminated, such emergency shall be deemed terminated unless two-thirds of the Board members present vote in favor of continuing the emergency. Any member who, during the existence of such emergency, enters into any contract under the rules of this Association in violation of such regulations, shall be suspended for any specified period, or expelled, by the Board of Directors. Transactions for the

current month do not come within the provisions of this rule.

A Com'te to Prevent Manipulation.

Amend Section 24 of Rule IV by adding the following paragraph:

Immediately after the passage of this rule, the president, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint from the general membership, three members of a business conduct committee, who are not serving as directors or officers of the Association, one for a term expiring October 1, 1926, one for a term expiring October 1, 1927, and one for a term expiring October 1, 1928, and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board of Directors in September of each year, the president, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint one member of such committee for a period of three years, dating from October 1 in such year. In case of a vacancy, the president, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The three members thus appointed, together with the president of the Association and the treasurer of the Clearing House (or president of the Grain Clearing Corporation) shall constitute the business conduct committee. Five members of the committee shall be required to constitute a quorum, but in the absence of one or more members present may fill the committee by temporary appointments for that particular meeting. All regular members of the committee shall pledge themselves to the Association that they will not speculate for their personal account in any commodity which is traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade during the period of their service. The committee shall be charged with the duty and authority to prevent manipulation of prices as provided in Section 5(d) of the Grain Futures Act and shall have general supervision over the business conduct of members, particularly insofar as such conduct affects (1) non-member customers, (2) the public at large, (3) the state government, (4) the federal government, (5) public opinion, and (6) the good name of the Association. The committee may investigate the dealings, transactions and financial condition of members, may examine their books and papers upon request. The committee may employ such auditors and other assistants as they may deem necessary, and all expenses incident thereto shall be payable from the funds of the Association. Members under investigation shall be advised of the nature of the investigation, and may appear before the committee and offer such testimony, explanation or justification as they may wish. If as the result of any investigation, the committee finds that a particular course of conduct is, or thereafter would be, unfair or unjust, or in violation of the law or the rules of the Association or calculated to impair the good name of the Association, the committee shall notify the member in writing of its conclusions, and direct such member to desist from such past or proposed conduct. The findings and conclusions of the committee in the premises shall be final and without appeal. Any member who fails to appear before the committee pursuant to its request, or to submit his books and papers to the committee for their examination, or who conducts himself in violation of any order of the committee after having been duly notified thereof, shall be charged with an offense against the Association, and if found guilty shall either be expelled or suspended for any specified period by the Board of Directors.

The Result of the Vote: On the proposition for voting by mail the vote was 421 for and 263 against. For limitation of daily price fluctuations: 508 for and 169 against. For the appointment of a business conduct com'te: 550 for and 126 against.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 119088 passed thru Hendley, Neb., east bound, on Sept. 29, leaking wheat at the door post.—G. W. Query, mgr., The Farmers Business Ass'n.

C. B. & Q. 110226 passed thru Hendley, Neb., east bound, on Sept. 22, leaking wheat at the door post.—G. W. Query, mgr., The Farmers Business Ass'n.

C. & N. W. No. 91526 leaking grain at sides when passing thru Clinton, Neb., on Sept. 2.—Jas. G. Motz, mgr., Clinton Grain Co.

SUCCESS comes to the man who
gives more than he receives

—Irving Allen

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Price of Wheat on Certain Dates?

Grain Dealers Journal: How can we ascertain the price of No. 2 red winter wheat on certain days, Feb. 28 and Mar. 18, of this year, on the Chicago market?—Underwriter.

Ans.: The price will be supplied on application to the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, records being kept of the cash grain as well as the futures by his office. On the dates named there were no sales of No. 2 red on the Board; but a fair market value, acceptable in the courts, is found by adding the premiums to the price of the active future, as given in the daily bulletin. At around that time No. 2 red was selling at a premium of 7½¢ over the May future, which was quoted at the close, Feb. 28, at \$1.99½; and Mar. 18 at \$1.61½, making the cash price \$2.07½ and \$1.69½.

The nearest dates of cash sales according to the records of the secretary's office were Feb. 25, \$1.95, and Mar. 2, \$2.08, for No. 2 red winter wheat. Nearest Mar. 18 was a sale Mar. 12 at \$1.90½. No. 3 sold at \$1.75½ Mar. 16.

Freight on Dockage?

Grain Dealers Journal: In reading your issue of September 25, we note that at the top left-hand corner, page 374, you received an inquiry relative to freight on dockage and note your reply to the inquiry. In this connection, we wish to call your attention to "Arbitration Decision," page 214, Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Volume 1, case National Grain & Warehouse Company versus Barkemeyer Grain and Seed Company.

The decision in this case provided that shipper pay freight on dockage, altho the grain was bought f. o. b. track.

We would like to get straight on this matter for the reason we have a similar case confronting us.—A. E. Taylor, mgr. coarse grain dept., B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ans.: The decision in the Barkemeyer case referred to in the foregoing was based on an express rule of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce requiring freight on dockage to be charged back to the shipper. The arbitration committee could decide in no other way, since this contract appeared to have been made subject to the rules of the Minneapolis Chamber.

Nevertheless it is not a custom of the trade for the buyer to clean the grain, corn, oats or wheat, and to charge back the freight on the rejected portion to the seller. In order to make such a charge the buyer must have some authority, as by the written contract or the rule of the exchange.

The reason the buyer f.o.b. pays the freight on the dockage is that it has always been commonly understood that merchandise described in the sale as "Wheat" or "Corn" always contained some foreign matter. The buyer who bought "wheat" actually bought the dockage or dirt as well. The contents of the car became the property of the buyer.

Since the government, incidental to grading, made an official finding as to the percentage of "dockage" in wheat, there has been the opportunity to charge back the freight in advance of actual unloading and cleaning, but it is not sufficiently general to establish it as a custom. A square deal would require the dockage to be valued and credited against the freight.

An economic advantage of charging back freight on dockage is the inducement to country shippers to put in cleaning machinery and stop the practice of shipping dirt to the terminal markets.

However, as stated in the first reply to this question a buyer can not charge back freight on dockage to the shipper, unless expressly authorized. The inquiry did not state that this contract was made subject to the rules of any certain terminal market.

The decision referred to by Mr. Taylor in the Barkemeyer case is published elsewhere in this number under the caption "Charging Back Freight on Dockage."

Bank Responsible on Forged B/L?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have got into a difficulty over a B/L with a bank and would like to learn of a decision published in the Journal last year holding the bank responsible for a forged B/L.—C. & Co.

Ans.: This decision appeared in the Journal Jan. 10, 1924, page 33, in Ft. Worth Elevators Co. v. State Guaranty Bank of Blackwell, Okla., and the Ft. Worth Elevators Co. got judgment in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma against the bank; reported in 220 Pacific Rep. 340.

Also the federal court at Chicago by Judge Carpenter gave a similar decision as reported on page 165 of Feb. 10, 1924, number, in favor of grain receivers at Peoria, Ill., against the American State Bank of Omaha; but this is of less value as a precedent, as it was appealed to the Circuit Court, which reversed it, not on the law but on a technicality; and the grain men, who applied for a rehearing as stated in the Journal Feb. 10, 1925, page 178, will go to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

Validity of Feedingstuffs Law?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have been made defendants in an action for failure to tag feed as required by the law; altho our contract with the mill from which we bought the feed states that the feed must comply with our state law. We have since discovered that this feed was not registered in our state. Is the law constitutional, and have we any recourse?—Dealer.

Ans.: These labeling laws have been held constitutional. The Supreme Court of Mississippi so held in *Alcorn Cotton Oil Co., 54 Southern 881*. The Supreme Court of Tennessee so held in *State v. McKay, 193 S. W. 99*. The U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky held the Kentucky law valid in *Savage v. Scovell, 171 Federal 566*.

In this case the dealer may have recourse against the mill, under the decision of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, reported in 119 *Southeastern 341*, and in the *Grain Dealers Journal*, Nov. 25, 1923, page 692, where in the case of *Inman Grocery Co. v. G. G. Williams* it was held that a dealer selling an unregistered brand to another dealer was liable to the latter.

Build of Tile?

Grain Dealers Journal: We note an item in the Journal Sept. 25 reading, "The ironclad, cribbed elevator is again coming into favor with country elevator owners; and the so-called fireproof unchangeable concrete, the leaking tile and the sweating steel tank are taking a back-seat. The small wood house is much less expensive and can be moved or altered without wrecking it."

We have a large cribbed elevator that we are intending to take down in the spring and replace with tile tanks; and naturally if tile is not a success as grain storage we would not want to use it. We handle pop-corn only and after it has been cured to the correct amount of moisture we would want to keep it at that percentage. Any information along this line will be appreciated.—Wisconsin Pop Corn Co., Waterloo, Wis.

Ans.: One good boss who understands elevator building can put up a good cribbed elevator with a gang of common saw and hammer carpenters. It is easy for the boss to see that the work is being done right.

With cement concrete there are so many things to watch at the same time, such as the placing of reinforcement bars exactly where called for by the plans of a good engineer and the correct proportions of water, sand, cement and stone in the concrete, and the continuous pouring that the boss can not be sure the men are doing the work as ordered. When inexperienced, unreliable and careless men are employed on a concrete job the finished work is likely to be faulty, despite the honest efforts of the boss.

When a concrete wall or floor is finished, the absence or misplacing of the steel reinforcement can not be discovered. Neither can blunders in the mix be detected, and the owner accepts and pays for the house, only to find later that the walls leak or crack and collapse. With wood the owner or his architect can look over the finished house and know that it is as specified.

Tile as a material for grain bins has shown numerous failures. Many of the tile houses were badly designed, to accommodate the manufacturer of the tile, the tendency being to make the bins of large diameter in order to show a low cost of construction per bushel of storage,

whereas practical operation requires many small bins. Partitioning a large tile tank is an unsolved problem.

With tile construction leakage of water between the tile blocks allows frost to enlarge the cracks. More water enters, spoils the grain and rusts the bars holding the tank together. The results are illustrated on the first page of the Journal, Aug. 10, showing a large tank at Kansas City, Kan., from which the weather had forced all the protecting layer.

Air Speed Necessary to Efficient Collection of Elevator Dust?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will you kindly inform me at what speed per second air should be drawn through piping in order to secure the desired handling of elevator dust? Many of the larger elevators in the Northwest are equipped with dust collecting systems requiring an air speed of 4,000 ft. per second. This speed necessitates a great amount of power and I am wondering if thorough dust collecting cannot be accomplished at a lower air speed with the attendant lower power consumption. I would be pleased to hear from elevator operators who have experimented with different speeds and different powers. Thanking you, I am—R. P. Upton, Superintendent.

Recovery for Shortage?

Grain Dealers Journal: We shipped a car of wheat to a mill at Massillon, O., that showed a shortage when unloaded.

Our claim was refused by the railroad company, alleging this car was placed on consignee's private switch with original seals intact, and that as the consignee paid the draft when so placed the railroad company's responsibility ceased. The railroad company claims the car was not spotted to the mill until 3 days after because the mill was unloading another car.

The consignee claims that the car arrived at mill with no seal on one side of the car, and on the other a different number from the original. The mill refuses the claim, as it states the railroad company has control of the tracks on this switch. Who is responsible?—A. W. S. Locke, Eldorado, O.

Ans.: If the contract expressly provided that this car was sold on shipper's weight at point of origin the mill must pay the shipper in full, and if it so desires, can take up with the railroad company the matter of shortage.

If the contract provided for settlement on destination weights the shipper must accept those weights and make claim against the carrier if he so desires.

Assuming that the sale was made on basis of shipper's weights the mill should settle with the shipper on those weights, and shipper should turn over to buyer his proofs and affidavits of weight loaded so that the mill can make a claim against the carrier properly supported by evidence immediately. The claim of the mill against the railroad company is good, even though the car was placed on the private switch with seals intact, as the condition of the seals has nothing to do with any holes in the floor or cracks in the sides through which the grain may have leaked unobserved in transit. In other words, "clear record" decides nothing.

The Common Barberry: How to Kill It.

The more recently adopted method of killing the common barberry which spreads black stem rust of small grains is by the use of such chemicals as salt and kerosene. The methods of their application are described in Circular 356, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These methods have several advantages over digging method formerly used. They are less laborious, cheaper and more certain. This is especially true if bushes are growing in stony ground where digging is difficult.

The circular also gives a good description of the harmful common barberry and of the harmless Japanese barberry, a desirable ornamental shrub.

The salt treatment is effective at any season when the ground is not frozen. It consists, briefly, of placing sufficient salt around the base of the plant so as to surround all shoots.

Changes in Board Rules a Progressive Step.

L. F. Gates, former pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade and for several years sec'y of the exchanges' legislative com'te at Washington, and chairman of the Board's special com'te, said in part in an address Oct. 7 at the City Club, on the subject "The Chicago Board of Trade, the Government and the Public":

"New changes to be voted upon Friday by the membership should lift the Chicago Board of Trade to the highest point of marketing efficiency ever attained.

"There can be no doubt that these changes, with their far-reaching effect, will in large measure remove the exchange from the sphere of politics. Points at issue will have been eliminated."

Mr. Gates explained that the series of proposals upon which the membership would vote Friday provided for the curbing of wide price fluctuations, creation of a business conduct com'te charged with protecting the public's interest as well as maintaining closest relations with the government, and the privilege of outside members voting by mail.

"The public little realizes the amazing progress made by the board of trade in correcting those weak points in its machinery which have brought forth criticism. Already the membership has approved the creation of a new modern clearing house system, a controversial subject of many years.

"Driving forward with its campaign for correction, the Board has now developed and submitted for ballot what is by far the most complete and constructive revision of its rules ever attempted. There is every reason to believe that the membership, only too anxious to prevent such emergencies as we were compelled to endure last winter, will adopt the proposed change by a substantial majority."

After sketching the early history of the exchange and its importance in the upbuilding of Chicago, Mr. Gates pointed out that 200,000 persons are directly or indirectly interested and that bank balances maintained by members approximated \$200,000,000.

"It is our confident belief that once we have lifted the exchange out of the mire of politics it will again take its proper place in pushing forward such great development projects as the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway and like improvements from which the whole nation will prosper.

"In recent years we have been compelled to devote ourselves largely to a defense of our marketing system. If prices were low, the farm politicians knew that they could win votes by attacking the grain exchange. If prices seemed too high, then the spokesman for the workingman had his turn. And all these useless clashes have occurred in the face of the supreme court decisions upholding the exchange, and the unanimous belief of leading economists that the grain exchange is the most economical distributor of foodstuffs in the world."

He added that should Friday's vote be in the affirmative "it will be the biggest blow the professional farm organizer has ever sustained.

"Under the grain futures act, farmers may join our exchange. Only within the fortnight one large co-operative company was admitted to membership. All the privileges of other members are enjoyed. Under this act, too, the government stamp of approval has been given the exchange, and a corps of government experts constantly supervise the market and are responsible for its proper conduct. So it may be seen that the grain exchange of today is not even a shadow of the grain exchange of years ago when abuses placed the market in bad repute. Anyone who will study its service to the producer will quickly realize that it is the best friend the farmer has, for it markets his grain at a lower toll than exists in any other staple foodstuffs."

Mr. Gates explained that the present pro-

gram of sweeping changes had been brought on by the emergency of last winter when there were wide price swings.

"There has been great confusion as to how such extreme fluctuations occurred. Briefly, they were due to a threat of a world wheat famine which encouraged excessive public speculation. There were vicious upward swings which seemed to please everyone. Then when the excess had gone too far, the inevitable downward swing took place. This was not so pleasing.

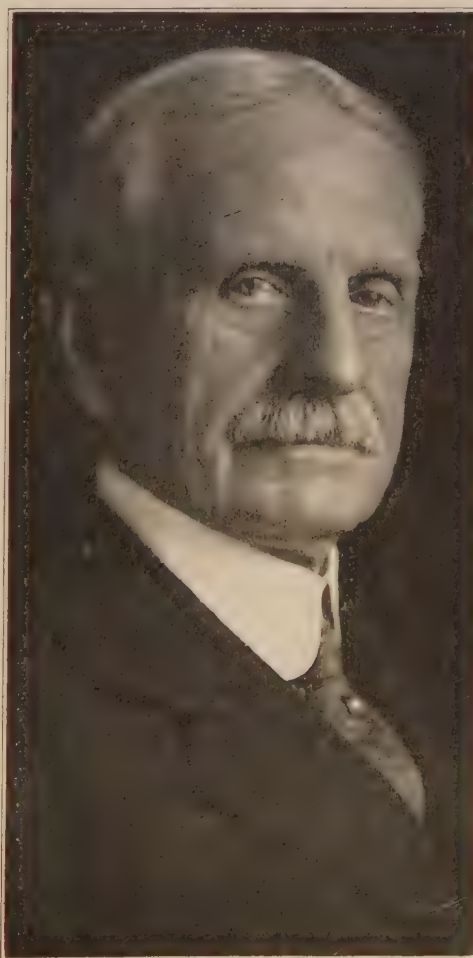
"The marketing machinery was not to blame. But had it been strengthened, fortified in the proper places, the emergency could have been met in a more satisfactory manner. And it is to anticipate and prevent such emergencies that we have been bending every effort for the past six months. Our goal seems now but a short distance off."

Abolition of U. S. Shipping Board Asked.

Abolition of the United States Shipping Board was advanced as necessary to full development of the middle west resources without artificial restrictions, at a round-table conference recently of a com'te of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and ship owners, shippers, railroad presidents, economists, packers, manufacturers, exporters and other business leaders, at Chicago.

Tho the conference took no definite action it expressed a majority opinion that the federal shipping board should be abolished; that a plan by which midwest shippers can obtain rates in competition with Panama Canal rates be adopted; and that a merchant marine be established.

No plans were offered for operation of a merchant marine without subsidies. It is believed that congressional support can be ob-



B. C. Christopher, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

tained for such a marine. With the great increase in export and import business of this country during the years since the war it is thought necessary to have American ships. The problem is to make their operation profitable.

Load Your Cars Properly.

St. Louis leaking car statistics for 1924 compared with 1923 gives some important data regarding where the greatest danger of leakage of grain lies. Notice that it is a pre-vailing fault to fill cars to as near the roof as possible.

Leaking Box Cars.		1924	1923
Leaking box cars.....	1,977	3,545	
At end window.....	41	100	
Over grain doors.....	85	79	
Over grain door (down).....	332	425	
Through grain door.....	84	89	
Door not sealed on arrival.....	1,945	3,894	

Country railroad agents are apparently taking greater care in properly sealing cars at point of shipment. The number of cars arriving without seals has greatly decreased.

Loading a car too high makes it necessary for the inspectors to remove the top board to enter the car and inspect it. The consequent result is a loss of grain which can be avoided only by lighter loading.

The use of paper car liners, when cars are not in the best of condition, will frequently prevent the loss of grain.

B. C. Christopher Dead.

By the death Sept. 26 of B. C. Christopher the grain men of the Southwest lost one of their leaders. Under conditions at times that would have discouraged men of less ability and judgment Mr. Christopher continued to give the grain business his best service.

In 1876 Chas. H. Dewar and A. D. Stanley formed the firm of Dewar, Stanley & Co. at Kansas City, Mo., and interested with them Benjamin C. Christopher, who owned several dry goods stores at interior towns, one at Pleasant Hill, where Mr. Christopher remained for a year and one-half after joining the firm, before he sold out his mercantile interests and decided to make a life-time occupation of the grain business, then considered somewhat precarious.

His original partners were succeeded in 1878 by H. M. Kirkpatrick, and the firm began operating the old State Line Elevator. When that was burned they took over the Novelty Elevator of 150,000 bus. capacity, and also did a grain commission business. On the retirement of Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1888 Z. O. Smith entered the firm, Kirkpatrick & Christopher being succeeded by Christopher & Smith, which name was again changed to the present one of B. C. Christopher & Co., when Mr. Smith retired in 1894. In the meantime the elevators had been disposed of and the firm did a strictly commission business.

His business grew steadily until now it includes 13 country offices with an able personnel, the firm now including his sons, Stanley, B. C., Jr., and Jas. K. Christopher.

He has served as a director of the Board of Trade and was pres. of the Board in 1903, and his advice was always welcome, as he enjoyed a deserved reputation as a close observer of crop and business conditions. He was the first pres. of the Bell Telephone Co. at Kansas City, and his confidence in Kansas City led him to make heavy investments in real estate.

He became ill recently after returning from a trip to Canada, and his age, 79 years, was against him. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Ada Christopher, Mrs. Brown Harris, and four sons, including Dumont Christopher.

A large number of grain men attended the funeral services; and interment was at Mount Washington Cemetery. The Board of Trade adopted resolutions of regret and sympathy. Trading on the Board was suspended for one minute at 12 o'clock as a tribute to his memory.

Arbitration Method Approved by Court

To the case of Paddock-Hodge at Toledo and of the Crowell Elevator Co. at Omaha there is now added a third lawsuit by one of the parties to an arbitration to resist arbitration or enforce an award in a grain case. This suit involves the rules and practice of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and was brought by the Fernandes Grain Co. against the Hunter Grain Co., to set aside an award of the appeals com'ite and for the enforcement of the findings of the regular arbitration com'ite which had been reversed by the appeals com'ite.

In this suit, as in the others, the court held that arbitration must be carried out according to agreement. In all three cases those who sought to set aside an arbitration agreement lost.

The undisputed facts are that on Sept. 6, 1921, the Farmers Grain Co. of Bulpitt, Ill., shipped a carload of wheat to themselves or order at St. Louis, with a notation on the B/L, "notify Fernandes Grain Co. at St. Louis"; that the B/L was indorsed by them on said date, and attached to a sight draft for \$1,400, drawn on the Fernandes Grain Co. at Springfield, Ill.; that the sight draft with B/L attached was presented to and paid by the Fernandes Grain Co. on Sept. 8, 1921; that said company thereupon forwarded the B/L, properly indorsed, to the Von Rump Grain Co. of St. Louis, with instructions to deliver the same to defendants, the Hunter Grain Co.; and that on Sept. 12 the delivery was made. Defendants sold the wheat for the sum of \$1,720.44 and made the return therefor to the country shipper, the Farmers Grain Co.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff, Fernandes Grain Co., was that Oliver H. Schwartz, an employee of the Von Rump Grain Co., gave defendants the B/L and instructed them to sell the wheat for the account of plaintiff. The evidence of defendants was that they were instructed by Schwartz to sell and make returns direct to the country shipper.

After considerable correspondence between plaintiff and defendants relative to the disposition of the proceeds of the car, plaintiff finally made a formal demand upon defendants for an accounting, which they refused to make.

On Jan. 3, 1922, plaintiff made complaint against defendants to the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange, by whom the matter was referred to the regular arbitration com'ite and the parties directed to enter into a written agreement of submission to arbitration. After a hearing, the arbitration com'ite rendered an award in favor of plaintiff and against defendants in the sum of \$1,589.81.

The secretary's records showed that plaintiff was represented before the arbitration com'ite by Sim Fernandes, its president, and defendants per se. H. A. Von Rump, Oliver Schwartz, Adolph Schuessler, a stenographer in the employ of the Hunter Grain Co., and Clyde McClintock, a former manager of the Farmers Grain Co., were present as witnesses. H. J. Ready, stenographer for defendants, and Mrs. Simmons, for plaintiff, were present to record the testimony. The rules of the exchange provided that either party to a case might provide a shorthand reporter at its own expense.

Under the rules of the exchange, and in due course, defendants appealed from the adverse holding of the arbitration com'ite to the appeals com'ite of the exchange. This com'ite was composed of 12 members, 7 of whom constituted a quorum.

The appeals com'ite met May 11, and after a hearing 5 of the 8 members present made a finding in favor of defendants, and the re-

maining 3 signed a minority report in plaintiff's favor. Plaintiff thereupon requested a new trial, and a hearing on this request was set by the appeals com'ite for June 1, 1922. At that time Sim Fernandes appeared before the com'ite and requested that plaintiff be allowed to be represented by counsel. Defendants objected and were sustained. The com'ite then adjourned over until June 15 in order to give counsel for plaintiff and counsel for the exchange an opportunity to consider this request further. On June 15 Mr. Fernandes again appeared before the com'ite and filed a prepared statement attacking the procedure had before the appeals com'ite and declined to proceed further. Thereupon plaintiff's application for a rehearing was dismissed.

The St. Louis Court of Appeals, deciding in favor of defendant Henry Hunter, on July 14, 1925, said: The courts have always been disposed to encourage the settlement of the controversies by arbitration, and regard the proceedings in such cases with favor, and construe them with liberality, on the theory that justice may on occasions be promoted by the submission of a dispute to a domestic tribunal created by the parties themselves which, not being bound by the rules of evidence, can consider facts that a court could not regard.

Plaintiff argues that the appeals com'ite, instead of hearing the case on the testimony taken by the arbitration com'ite, as recorded on the books of the exchange, tried the case de novo, examining orally the witnesses brought before them. The determination of this point hinges upon the interpretation to be placed upon section 2, rule 6, of the exchange, reading in part as follows:

"The awards of com'ite of arbitration may be appealed from, and the case carried to the com'ite of appeals. * * * It shall be the duty of the com'ite of appeals to review such decisions of the com'ite of arbitration as may be appealed from and formally brought before it. * * * It shall take no new testimony, but shall confine itself to the testimony taken by the com'ite of arbitration as recorded on the books of the exchange. The parties to the case may, however, appear before the com'ite and make an argument based on the testimony as recorded, * * * but the final decision of the com'ite of appeals shall be based solely on the record taken before the com'ite of arbitration.

Plaintiff contends that the rule provides for a review by the appeals com'ite of the record proper, argument being allowed the parties to the controversy in much the same manner in which an appellate court reviews the proceedings had before a trial court. The rule is easily susceptible of this construction.

Defendants argue, and in this they are supported by the testimony of Mr. Eugene Smith, secretary of the Exchange, called as a witness for plaintiff, that the rule only prohibits the appeals com'ite from receiving any testimony that was not offered before the arbitration com'ite as shown upon the books of the exchange, and that it is the duty of the secretary who attends the hearings before both com'ites and makes all record entries to see that the rule is complied with.

The record of the hearing before the appeals com'ite, duly introduced in evidence, and the testimony of the witnesses in the lower court, show that at this hearing plaintiff's president, Sim Fernandes, and both defendants, argued their case, and that Von Rump and Schwartz "made statements relative to the controversy as had been previously made before the arbitration com'ite."

Smith testified that his record was the one provided for in the rules and was a summary of what transpired before the com'ites; that the same evidence was before the appeals com'ite as before the arbitration com'ite; that the stenographic report of Ready was brought in; that the proceedings in this case conformed to the practice for the past 20 years; and that the appeals com'ite did not consider any testimony, either documentary or oral, that had not been given before the arbitration com'ite, but based their finding entirely upon the same evidence as had been given before the arbitration com'ite.

In the light of all the evidence, we are not prepared to say that the interpretation put upon the rule by the officials and members of the exchange and urged by defendants is not tenable.

The courts have always held that one who resorts to arbitration, is present at the hearing, and participates in everything that is done, will not be heard to complain of any irregularity when the award goes against him.

Appellant's second proposition is that the appeals com'ite admitted incompetent evidence in defendant's behalf, in that defendant Henry Hunter was permitted to relate to the com'ite what witness McClintock had testified to before the arbitration com'ite concerning a fact which was involved in the controversy. This contention is clearly without merit. Under the rules governing the hearing before the appeals com'ite either defendant had the right to explain his side of the case by appropriate reference to the testimony given by the arbitration com'ite. Hunter's statement complained of therefore was not evidence but argument.

Appellant next asserts that the appeals com'ite excluded competent evidence offered by it. As stated in the last paragraph, defendant Henry Hunter called to the attention of the com'ite certain evidence touching an alleged telephone conversation he had had with McClintock, the former manager of the Farmers Grain Co. Plaintiff, to offset the force of Hunter's statement, offered in evidence an affidavit made by McClintock in denial of Hunter's statement. Defendants objected to its introduction on the ground that it constituted new evidence, not having been offered before the arbitration com'ite, and were properly sustained. Secretary Smith then read to the com'ite from the stenographer's transcript such of McClintock's testimony, given by him orally before the arbitration com'ite, as was pertinent to the issue raised. Certainly no partiality or misconduct was displayed by the com'ite in this regard.

Complaint is made by appellant that it was denied the right to be represented by counsel before the appeals com'ite, and that in this respect the com'ite was guilty of misconduct. This point, however, is not stressed here, for the reason that this court has held, in an early case (Incidentally the only reported Missouri case touching this proposition) that it is within the sound discretion of the arbitrators to hear or refuse counsel, and that an award will not be set aside for such refusal unless it clearly appears that the unsuccessful party was prejudiced thereby. Pennsylvania Iron Works v. Ice & Cold Storage Co., 96 Mo. App. 563, 70 S. W. 993. Defendants did not have counsel, and therefore we are unable to see that plaintiff's case could possibly have been prejudiced by the com'ite's denial of its request.

The fifth proposition to be urged is that one of the members of the appeals com'ite manifested prejudice. After the com'ite refused to allow the introduction in evidence of McClintock's affidavit, Fernandes requested permission for time in which to bring McClintock before the committee personally. Fernandes and Von Rump testified that, upon this request, one of the members of the appeals com'ite exclaimed: "To hell with McClintock. We don't care about his testimony; he is a crook anyway." That such statement was made was denied by defendants' witnesses, as well as by plaintiff's witness, Smith. If any such statement was made by any member of the appeals com'ite, it was most inelegant to say the least. However, we are unwilling to brand the actions of the appeals com'ite as fraudulent because of an alleged statement by a member not even designated by name. The statement, if made, indicates that as between Hunter and McClintock that particular member preferred to believe Hunter, but it does not evidence any prejudice against plaintiff nor its president, Fernandes.

Appellant's last point is that the personnel of the com'ite at the time when its motion for rehearing was overruled differed from that when the award against it was rendered. That there was a change in the person of one member is admitted. Ordinarily this would be a most serious matter. However, in the instant case when Fernandes appeared before the com'ite, supposedly to argue plaintiff's motion for a rehearing, he filed instead a prepared statement and declined to proceed further with the case. Upon plaintiff's withdrawal, the com'ite did the only thing left them to do, viz., overrule the motion. Since plaintiff had declined to proceed further with the case, its rights were not prejudiced by the action the committee took. Had Fernandes remained and argued the motion, protesting all the while against the changed personnel of the committee, the question would present a far more serious aspect to this court.

The necessities of this case have required that it be discussed at some length. We are brought again to our first statement: That this award will not be set aside by a court of equity unless there is evidence of fraud, partiality or misconduct—these terms implying wrongful intent—on the part of the arbitrators in the rendering thereof. We do not find any such evidence in the record.—274 S. W. Rep. 901.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. agricultural department's index of the relative purchasing power of 30 farm products is placed at 93 for August, compared with 91 in July, the 5-year 1909-14 average of 100 being used as a base.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Have Lost Thousands of Dollars Handling Smutty Grain.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have just read with interest, the article entitled "Smut And Its Prevention" on page 384 in your issue of Sept. 25th. The grain dealers of the Northwest have lost thousands of dollars this year in being forced to handle smutty grain and so far as this company is concerned, we are now ready to start a vigorous campaign of education among the farmers.—W. H. Gooch, Pres., Minnesota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Blaming the Exchanges for Decline in Prices.

Grain Dealers Journal: Another complaint from Washington about the decline in wheat prices, smatters somewhat with ingratitude. Wheat has not declined because short sellers were selling it, but because those who had bought it had found their position untenable. Just why a holder of wheat futures in finding his position wrong should be criticised for stopping his loss, is hard to understand.

It is surprising that wheat has held up as long as it did, in face of the bearish reports on the world's productions issued by the Agricultural Department. One of the reasons why the market has declined is largely due to the method of the above Department in estimating crop productions. During the summer months low estimates were made on Spring wheat, which were not justified and which were not verified by the last Government Report.

Are the Grain Exchanges to blame because Canada has raised an enormous surplus of wheat; that Russia has started to export again and that Australia and Argentine prospects are unusually favorable, and that Europe has refused to buy much of our surplus, owing to our prices being relatively dearer than our competitors?—J. F. Jackson, Chicago.

Bureaucrats Grabbing Power.

Grain Dealers Journal: Inspectors working under the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to enforce the Kansas State Feedstuffs Law as enacted in 1923 tried to repeal the law and enact one containing provisions highly obnoxious to dealers and to owners of small chop mills.

The bureaucrats got their bill through the Senate but it was killed in the agricultural committee of the House. It was proposed to compel dealers to keep books recording their production and to compel them to file reports frequently including sworn statements accounting for every ounce of chop feed manufactured. It would have saddled upon the industry the expense of employing a lot of extra bookkeepers.

A grain dealer of Kansas was active in resisting this bureaucratic encroachment and as a punishment, perhaps, for his activity these feed inspectors have filed technical charges against him for alleged violation of the feed law. If this suit was intended to coerce him into permitting the passage of such a law at the next session it will fail, as he has employed able attorneys to defend him and it is not impossible that the law will be declared unconstitutional, with the effect of a boomerang, as in that event the meddlesome inspectors will lose their jobs.—Sunflower.

Rural Grain Co. Not Yet Started.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade to represent the Rural Grain Co. We have not established any regular office yet. My address as president is Stanhope. Our sec'y, Mr. Lawrence Farlow, is at Bloomington, Ill. When we get started we will have an office in Chicago; but we will not start until sufficient capital has been raised to finance the company properly.—S. J. Cottingham, pres., Stanhope, Ia.

Bean Elevator Men Want Exchange.

Elevator managers of Michigan met Sept. 25 at the Hotel Bancroft, Saginaw, Mich., to discuss plans for the organization of a proposed Michigan Bean Growers Exchange.

Twenty-five delegates, most of them members of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, voted approval of such an organization and instructed Pres. H. D. Horton of the exchange, who presided at the meeting, to appoint a committee of 3 elevator men for the purpose of tagging or otherwise identifying the beans distributed by the Michigan Elevator Exchange. He named Milton Burkholder, Marlette; Ernest Bushlen, Unionville; and Henry Clabish, Pigeon.

Earl C. McCarty of Huron county, is temporary pres. of the bean growers exchange.

New Pres. of Armour Grain Co.

The new president of the Armour Grain Co., John Kellogg, by long and intimate association with the retiring president, Geo. E. Marcy, has been thoroughly schooled in the traditions of that institution. With him at the head of its administration the same methods that have maintained this organization as the leading grain warehousing interest of America will be continued in the future.

Mr. Kellogg began his connection with the grain business at the bottom of the ladder. His first duties were to sample grain for the Milwaukee Elevator Co., at the elevator, one of the subsidiaries of the Armour Grain Co., at Milwaukee, Wis., where Mr. Kellogg was born in October, 1885. He remained at Milwaukee until 1913, having during the years since 1904 filled about every clerical position in the office.

In 1910 he was given charge of the country elevators operated by the Milwaukee Elevator Co.

In 1913 Mr. Kellogg was called to Chicago by the Armour Grain Co. to work in the coarse grain department, spending most of his time on the floor of the Board of Trade where he became known as a good judge of grain. At the same time he acted as assistant to the superintendent of the elevators. In 1916 he was elected vice pres. of the company.

Mr. Kellogg is married and has two daughters.

Meeting of District No. 1, Michigan Dealers.

A live wire meeting of District No. 1, Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n was held in the Community House of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., in the Parchment suburb of Kalamazoo, on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 25. A number of the early gatherers took a little journey thru the large paper mills of the Parchment Co. in the afternoon and saw how the wax paper used for wrapping foodstuffs is made and prepared.

A 5-course banquet was served in the Community House at 6 p. m. and was well interspersed with entertaining music and songs by entertainers from the Parchment Co. Community singing was indulged in by the delegates.

Pres. A. J. Goulet, Midland, was introduced by H. R. White and thenceforth took charge of the meeting.

Immediately following the banquet R. O. Brundage of the Parchment Co. gave a welcoming address, explaining he was glad to find

so large a gathering, inviting the delegates to inspection trips thru the mill and inviting the organization to hold its next annual meeting at the Community House.

Hon. W. L. Harding, Ex-Governor of Iowa, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n, spoke on "Making the St. Lawrence River Navigable for Ocean Going Vessels." His interesting discussion of this timely and pressing subject was well received.

T. J. Hubbard, Lansing, sec'y of the state ass'n, read a letter inviting members of the ass'n to attend the convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Oct. 12, 13 and 14, and to take advantage of reduced fares by the certificate method and ride from Chicago to Kansas City on the Grain Dealers Special over the C., B. & Q. R. R. He further explained the work of the state and national ass'ns and invited new prospects to become members.

Pres. A. J. Goulet introduced R. L. Olds, Kalamazoo County Agricultural Agent, who told of his work in inspecting fields, correcting farming methods and searching out and eradicating crop diseases.

With the singing of "America" the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 22-23. Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n at Rutland, Vt.

Oct. 29-30. Feed Control Officials of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 2-3. South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Aberdeen, S. D.

Jan. 19-21, 1926. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Des Moines, Ia.



John Kellogg, Chicago, Ill., Pres. Armour Grain Co.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—Returns received from 85% of the country points in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is the base for an aggregate crop estimate of 400,385,000 bus. wheat, 392,653,000 bus. oats, 65,355,000 bus. barley, 9,220,000 bus. rye, 6,395,000 bus. flax. Figures for Manitoba are 38,634,000 wheat, 93,954,000 oats, 38,660,000 barley, 2,802,000 rye, 1,772,000 flax; for Saskatchewan, 226,513,000 wheat, 197,960,000 oats, 14,224,000 barley, 3,831,000 rye, 4,316,000 flax; for Alberta, 135,238,000 wheat, 100,739,000 oats, 12,471,000 barley, 2,587,000 rye, 307,000 flax. Our final estimate of the wheat crop 1924-25 season issued on Dec. 20, 1924, was 247,146,000 bus.—E. G. Jones, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

INDIANA.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 28.—Everything looks prosperous in this part of the state. The corn crop is maturing nicely and we think 90% of it is out of danger of frost.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

ILLINOIS.

Creston, Ill., Oct. 1.—Oats are a little burnt.—H. W. Colwill.

Rochelle, Ill., Oct. 1.—Oats made a splendid crop.—Howard Cooper.

Rochelle, Ill., Oct. 1.—Oats are exceptionally good this year.—Kennedy Cereal Mills.

Ashton, Ill., Oct. 1.—New oats have proven a splendid crop.—J. M. Bergeson Grain Co.

Sterling, Ill., Oct. 1.—Oats look good and small grain is all of good quality this year.—Addison Capp.

Sterling, Ill., Oct. 3.—Corn is practically safe from any danger of frost. Husking is expected to start about the 15th or 20th. A good crop is expected.—E. J. Bonner.

Galt, Ill., Oct. 2.—Oats produced a big yield. Much of the crop grades No. 1, and the balance will grade No. 2, weighing 33 to 37 lbs. to the bu.—Harry S. Baldwin, mgr., Galt Grain Co.

Fulton, Ill., Oct. 2.—The oats crop is a little above the average in quality and is fully average in yield. Corn is above average also, of good quality and weight.—David. Flikkens, Fulton Cereal Mills.

De Kalb, Ill., Oct. 1.—Crops are above average. Some of the farmers forecast 100 bus. of corn to the acre but the average will be between 60 and 70. Couldn't ask for more. We didn't get the dry spell Iowa got.—Ed. Coulin.

Morrison, Ill., Oct. 2.—The corn crop is very good, better than we've had for a long time. The acreage is 10% to 15% larger than in 1924. Oats produced well and are of good quality.—A. F. Bendtschneider, mgr., Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.

Union Grove, Ill., Oct. 2.—I don't believe the corn crop will be as big as is anticipated. The acreage is larger, however, than last year. A big crop of oats was raised, greater than last year by 30%. More wheat is being planted now than in 1924.—J. A. Bull, W. B. Bull & Son.

Round Grove, Ill., Oct. 2.—The corn crop is going to be pretty good thru this locality, much better than last year. Some of the good land will produce 80 bus. to the acre. The acreage is about 10% larger than last year. Corn picking will start in about 10 days. Oats acreage was about 5% less than last year, but the crop is of excellent quality.—Jas. A. Mathew.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.—Sunshine was deficient; rainfall generally excessive during the past week. Light frost was reported at Macomb and Virginia. Corn is practically safe; some farmers are husking. Wet weather delayed wheat seeding, damaged down corn and retarded drying. Seeded wheat is coming up nicely, but there is still much seeding to do. Dry weather is needed.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 6.—Frost didn't catch the corn and it looks like a good crop.—Delp Grain & Feed Co.

Coon Rapids Ia., Oct. 3.—We have had a good year and crops are fine this year.—Wm. Grettenberg, Wm. Grettenberg Grain Co.

Chester, Ia., Sept. 25.—The oats crop is above average. Flax and timothy are fair. Corn is a good average.—Hunting Elevator Co.

Calamus, Ia., Oct. 3.—Corn is going to be a pretty fair crop. The quality is far better than for the past 2 years. Oats yielded fairly good on an acreage about the same as last year.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Grand Mound, Ia., Oct. 3.—The corn is of excellent quality and is averaging 50 bus. to the acre. The acreage here was increased by 10%. Oats averaged the same and are of excellent quality, and standard weight, tho the acreage was 5% less.—H. F. Mueller, mgr. F. Mueller & Son.

Calamus, Ia., Oct. 3.—Corn acreage is about normal, but the yield is greater by one-third than last year and the weight is much better. The oats acreage was 8% larger and the quality is much better than in 1924. Last year much of the crop was damaged by water.—F. Mueller, F. Mueller & Son.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10.—Harry Rogers of Lamson Bros. & Co. returned today from a trip through Northwest Iowa, where he talked with farmers and grain dealers. He says stocks of old corn in that territory are very small. New corn production is estimated at 35 to 50 bu. per acre in that section. Rainy weather stopped movement of old corn and farmers are not contracting new at present prices.

KANSAS.

Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 23.—The outlook for crops in the Southwest was never better.—L. H. Pettit Grain Co.

Hamlin, Kan., Sept. 19.—The grain trade is quiet here but a big corn crop is assured.—Kanel & Miller.

MICHIGAN.

Scotts, Mich., Oct. 5.—The nice series of rains we have had over the last several weeks has made the late fall crops thruout this section of Michigan very good. Signs indicate good times for the grower and he is in a much better mood. We are looking forward to a continuous, prosperous period.—H. R. White, White Bros.

MONTANA.

Hobson, Mont., Oct. 4.—Have had 10 days of wet weather here, damaging the wheat that is still in the fields.—R. Dale Woods.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Butler, S. D., Oct. 1.—This territory is producing about 30% more durum wheat, about 40% more oats, and about 20% more barley than last year. Flax and corn are about average, tho corn is of a little better quality.—S. S. Anderson.

TEXAS.

Lockney, Tex., Oct. 5.—The milo crop is in good condition but recent rains have stained the heads and made it about two weeks late. There will be a normal acreage of winter wheat if the weather will dry so the farmers can get it in the fields.—Arch Keys, mgr. Baker Merc. Co.

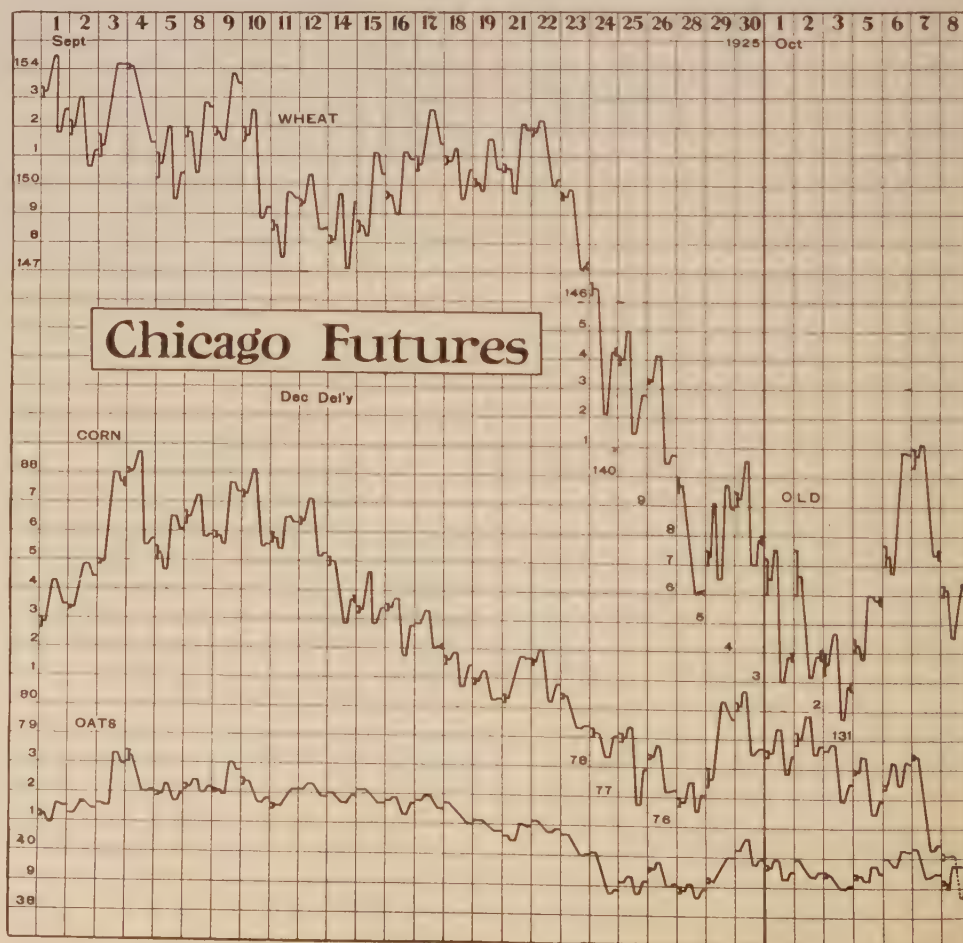
Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Production of carpet grass seed in southwestern Mississippi is only about one-tenth normal, altho slightly larger than last year. Prolonged drought has caused the crop in Wilkinson county, Miss., and adjoining counties in Louisiana to be very nearly a failure. A somewhat larger production than last year is expected in Jefferson county, Miss. The quality of the new crop is fair to good. The carryover of old crop seed is negligible.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Crops Abroad.

In India the total area planted to wheat is officially reported at 31,773,000 acres, against 31,181,000 acres last year, or an increase of 2%. The total estimated yield of the crop, already harvested, is 319,000,000 bus., a decrease of 10% from the 355,000,000 bus. last year.—Consul Wm. L. Jenks.

Scotch farmers gathered in their grain fields on Sept. 27 to hold thanksgiving services for the bountiful grain harvests with which they have been blessed. Experts say that the yards in which the grain is stacked have not been so full within the memory of living persons as they are now.

Czechoslovakia is expected to produce a bumper crop of barley this year, due to the increased area that is sown and the favorable weather conditions which prevailed during the growing season. A conservative estimate is 50,400,000 bus., compared to 46,585,408 bus. produced in 1924. Some estimates are running as high as 57,600,000.—Ministry of Agriculture.



Government Crop Report.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following forecast and estimates:

Crop in bu—	Total pro. in millions		Yield per acre	
	Indicated by condition	Indicated	Indicated	1925
	Oct. 1,	Har.	by con.	1925
Corn	1925.	1924.	1925.	Acreage.
Corn	2,918	2,437	27.4	106,621,000
Winter wheat ..	416	590	12.7	32,813,000
Spring wheat ..	282	283	13.3	21,181,000
All wheat	697	873	12.9	53,994,000
Oats	1,470	1,542	33.1	44,467,000
Barley	227	188	25.7	8,826,000
Rye	52.0	63.4	12.4	4,184,000
Buckwheat	15.8	16.0	19.2	823,000
Flaxseed	23.2	30.2	7.5	3,093,000
Rice	35.8	34.0	35.9	998,000
Sorghum	102	114	19.5	5,234,000
Hay, tame, tons ..	85.7	98.0	1.41	60,745,000
Hay, wild	12.4	14.5	.88	14,051,000
Beans	17.8	13.6	11.2	1,584,000

CORN.

State—	Condition		Prod. in thou. of bus.	
	1925	10-yr. Av.	1925	Har.
	Pct.	Pct.	Oct. 1	1924
Pennsylvania ..	95	84	7,700	55,692
Georgia	59	80	41,879	50,203
N. Carolina ..	70	82	42,929	44,514
Ohio	101	81	184,052	94,900
Indiana	94	80	205,923	116,916
Illinois	93	79	378,982	293,600
Michigan	93	77	66,796	43,836
Wisconsin	95	78	98,599	57,980
Minnesota	79	78	145,595	126,336
Iowa	90	84	459,623	304,752
Missouri	79	76	200,306	170,612
South Dakota ..	49	84	80,643	99,990
Nebraska	70	78	215,255	203,280
Kansas	49	58	108,193	130,905
Kentucky	75	84	83,234	80,850
Tennessee	61	82	60,723	69,718
Texas	31	70	35,564	78,200
Oklahoma	26	62	21,715	65,600
U. S.	76.2	77.7	2,917,836	2,436,513

FLAXSEED

	1925	1924	1925	1924
Minnesota	81	84	6,893	8,117
N. Dakota	70	71	10,090	14,722
S. Dakota	68	84	4,062	4,299
Kansas	84	77	404	378
Montana	50	61	1,440	2,349
U. S.	71.1	72.2	23,223	30,173

SPRING WHEAT

State	Total production		Yield	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
	Prelim.	Harv. prelim.	10-yr. av.	1924 bus. harv. bus.
Minnesota	24,179	34,313	12.8	13.9
N. Dakota	113,806	134,618	11.7	10.7
S. Dakota	29,784	33,018	12.0	12.0
Montana	32,945	40,775	11.0	13.4
Idaho	20,110	12,180	29.0	23.2
Washington	26,496	7,946	16.0	14.6
U. S.	281,575	282,636	13.3	12.6

OATS

	1925	1924	1925	1924
Pennsylvania ..	40,390	37,080	35.0	34.0
Ohio	81,796	64,657	41.5	36.0
Indiana	59,684	70,034	28.0	33.8
Illinois	140,935	163,680	32.5	37.9
Michigan	52,224	67,200	32.0	33.9
Wisconsin	124,354	103,600	48.5	39.4
Minnesota	189,630	193,500	43.0	35.2
Iowa	236,196	248,282	40.5	38.8
N. Dakota	73,413	93,364	27.0	24.2
S. Dakota	90,100	98,050	34.0	33.2
Nebraska	71,604	76,136	27.0	31.0
Kansas	42,964	39,806	23.0	25.3
Texas	13,259	48,892	12.3	27.6
Oklahoma	31,042	38,880	22.0	23.8
U. S.	1,470,384	1,541,900	33.1	32.5

BARLEY

	1925	1924	1925	1924
New York	8,105	6,900	30.7	27.0
Illinois	8,118	7,781	33.0	31.3
Michigan	4,104	4,743	24.0	25.0
Wisconsin	18,463	13,536	37.0	30.6
Minnesota	31,530	29,248	37.0	25.6
Iowa	6,262	4,710	31.0	29.2
N. Dakota	35,640	35,100	22.0	19.6
S. Dakota	24,986	22,428	26.0	24.9
Nebraska	5,957	6,275	23.0	25.2
Kansas	10,938	11,550	12.5	19.3
Texas	245	3,220	7.2	23.5
Oklahoma	1,834	4,675	14.0	21.4
Colorado	8,925	8,160	21.0	25.6
California	31,872	10,080	27.5	26.8
U. S.	226,786	187,875	25.7	25.0

Cromwell's Crop Report.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—The condition of corn is 75.8. On official acreage a production of 2,908,900,000 bus. is indicated. On our acreage the production is 2,965,000,000. In million bushels leading states, basis official acreage, have the following: Ohio 190, Indiana 208, Illinois 376, Missouri 200, Nebraska 206, South Dakota 77, Minnesota 138, Iowa, 444, Kansas 114.

Corn is showing up only fair in some spots previously considered good. In drought affected areas yields are about as expected. The failure of frosts to check the benefit from late rains has increased the total bushels in the north moderately above previous official figures. Rains in the Gulf and Southwest sections brought improvement to offset continued drought in the eastern cotton belt. Furthermore in our opinion South's corn acreage as well as that in the corn belt has been underestimated for two years.

Spring wheat production totals 279,000,000 bus. The five-year average is 245,000,000. Our estimate last month was 258,000,000 bus. Yields are above expectation in the Rocky Mountain states and North Dakota. The latter has produced 116,000,000 bus., South Dakota 28,732,000, Minnesota 25,152,000, Montana 35,191,000 and three Pacific states 53,460,000.

The barley estimate is 220,000,000 bus. and is the same as last month. The five-year average production is 182,000,000.

Oats are considerably better than indicated by our previous estimate. The test weight is high and quality good. The crop is estimated at 1,452,000,000 bus.

The wheat crop in the prairie provinces of Canada is estimated at 384,000,000 bus., compared with our preliminary probable of 361,000,000. The six-year average production is 290,000,000. Manitoba has 43,000,000, Saskatchewan 238,000,000 and Alberta 103,000,000. The total Canadian wheat crop is 413,000,000, compared with 262,000,000 last year.—R. O. Cromwell, statist, Lamson Bros. & Co.

What is believed to be one of the largest wheat trains was recently drawn from North Dakota into the Duluth market by the Great Northern R. R. It contained 123 cars of wheat, approximately 262,000 bus., and was a mile and a quarter long.

Clover Can Be Sown with Confidence.

A ton of clover hay will represent about 40 pounds of nitrogen, as much as 1,250 pounds of fertilizer containing 4 per cent ammonia. Its fertilizing value, discovered some 40 years ago, was one of the most important of agricultural discoveries.

Now that close inspection and watchfulness by seed dealers are protecting farmers from the influx of clover seed from southern European countries which is not hardy and will not withstand our winters, clover can be planted with much more confidence and it is an absolute necessity for the upkeep of the farm.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Sept. 25.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 9.
WHEAT.													
Chicago	142½	140½	136	138½	137½	*135	*135	*134	*136½	*141½	*138½	*137½	*139
Kansas City	143½	141½	137½	143	140½	138	139½	138½	140½	145½	143½	142½	144
St. Louis	148½	146½	141½	144½	143½	140½	139½	138½	140½	144½	142½	142½	144½
Minneapolis	144	141	137½	141½	141	137½	136½	134½	137½	141½	139½	137½	139
Duluth (durum)	121½	119½	116½	121	121½	136½	136½	134½	136½	122½	120½	118½	120½
Winnipeg	124½	121½	118½	122	121½	117½	116½	116½	119	122½	120½	117½	119½
Milwaukee	142½	140½	136½	139	137½	*135½	*134½	*134½	*137½	*141½	*138½	*.....	*.....
CORN.													
Chicago	77½	77½	77	79½	78½	78½	78½	77½	76½	78½	75½	74½	76½
Kansas City	75½	75½	74½	76½	76½	76	76½	75	74½	76½	73½	72½	73½
St. Louis	77½	76½	76½	78½	77½	77½	77½	76½	76½	77½	74½	73½	75½
Milwaukee	78	77½	77½	79½	78½	78½	78½	77½	77	78½	75½	.....	.....
OATS.													
Chicago	39½	39	38½	40	39½	39½	39½	39	39½	40½	38½	39½	40
Kansas City	39½	39½	39½	40½	40½	40½	40½	39½	40	40½	40½	40	40½
Minneapolis	35½	35½	34½	36½	36	35½	35½	35½	35½	36½	35½	35½	36½
Winnipeg	41½	41½	41	42½	42	41½	41½	41½	42	42½	42½	41½	42½
Milwaukee	39½	39½	39½	38½	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½	39½	.....	.....
RYE.													
Chicago	79½	78	78½	80½	80½	79	78½	79	81	83	81½	80½	80
Minneapolis	74½	73½	73½	76½	76½	74½	74½	75½	77½	79½	78	77½	78
Duluth	76	74½	74½	76½	76½	75½	75½	75½	77½	79½	78½	78	78½
Winnipeg	73½	71½	71½	74½	72½	71	71½	71½	75½	77	76½	75	76
BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	63½	62½	62	64½	65½	64½	65	64½	66½	68½	67½	67½	67½
Winnipeg	60½	60½	59½	62½	62	60	61½	61½	62	63½	63½	61½	62

*New style. †October future.

From Abroad.

Mexican flaxseed crop will be short this year, according to recent advices.

The exportation of dura (millet) and dukhn has been prohibited by the Sudan Government since Sept. 2.

Mexican corn shortage is being made up thru importations of American corn. Some 25 carloads were recently ordered into Sinaloa.

Yugoslav import duty on wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn and flour from all kinds of grain has been reduced.—Consul Herbert S. Bursley, Belgrade.

Teheran, Persia.—A gift of 100,000 pounds of wheat has been given Persia by Russia to help relieve the wheat shortage here. More is offered for sale at a reasonable price.

Russia is said to be negotiating with mills in Riga, Latvia, for the sale of from 1,960,000 to 2,360,000 bus. of rye at about \$1.04 a bu.—Carl J. Mayer, American Commercial Attache, Riga, Latvia.

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—The export fee collected at the time of granting export permits for red clover and alfalfa seed is reduced from 2% to ½% of the invoice price, effective Aug. 27, 1925.—Commercial Attache Hodgson.

An agreement is in abeyance to permit the Grain Product Co. to use the barges of the Volga State Steamship Co., Russia, for grain storage during the winter, there being an acute scarcity of warehousing facilities.

Collections of grain by the principal Russian state organizations during August totaled 4,110,000 quarters, comprising 94.5% of the scheduled plan. Rye comprised 1,280,000 quarters; wheat, 1,145,000; and barley, 1,275,000.—National Commissariat for Export Trade.

Grain exporting and brokerage firms in Roumania are in a serious financial plight because they cannot export under the Russian and Jugo-Slav competition. It is considered necessary that the government immediately reduce export taxes and facilitate the outbound movement of grain to avoid many failures of such firms.

United Kingdom has placed an embargo, effective Sept. 22, against the importing of hay, straw and livestock from New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, California and Texas. Exemption will be allowed on shipments which left these states prior to that date.—Acting Commercial Attache Mitchell, London.

Japan is said to have recently made a trade agreement with the Chinese government by which the exportation of 2,500,000 bus. of rice to Japan annually will be permitted. The exportation of rice from China is ordinarily prohibited. The rice will be raised on a large tract of land under cultivation by Japanese interests in Mongolia.—A. Bland Calder, Acting Commercial Attache at Tokyo.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Sterling, Ill., Oct. 1.—Old corn is getting pretty well cleaned up.—Addison Capp.

Creston, Ill., Oct. 1.—Many farmers are hauling in their oats now.—H. W. Colwill.

Round Grove, Ill., Oct. 2.—Most of the farmers are holding oats.—Jas. A. Mathew.

Hamlin, Kan., Sept. 19.—Approximately 75% of the wheat crop has been moved.—Kanel & Miller.

Rochelle, Ill., Oct. 1.—Oats are not moving at all. And they won't at the present prices.—Howard Cooper.

Sterling, Ill., Oct. 3.—Farmers are holding a portion of their 1924 crop of corn for better prices.—E. J. Bonner.

Ashton, Ill., Oct. 1.—Large quantities of old corn are now coming in. It will all be cleaned up soon.—J. M. Bergeson Grain Co.

Fulton, Ill., Oct. 2.—Since feeders have been absorbing the grain our shipping has suffered a decrease.—David Flikkens, Fulton Cereal Mills.

Agnew (Galt p. o.), Ill., Oct. 2.—Oats are coming in rapidly. Our house is full. Much old corn is still back on the farms.—W. F. Kraft, mgr., Aug. H. Mein & Co.

Hobson, Mont., Oct. 4.—Three-fourths of the wheat here has been marketed. The protein content was high, with the bulk of the wheat grading No. 1.—R. Dale Woods.

Rochelle, Ill., Oct. 1.—Grain is moving rapidly. Corn is all cleaned up. About 3/4 of the oats are still back on the farms. All crops are exceptionally good.—P. R. Detrick.

Galt, Ill., Oct. 2.—Farmers are not selling oats at the present price. Some corn is back, but farmers will not sacrifice at today's prices.—Harry S. Baldwin, Galt Grain Co.

Union Grove, Ill., Oct. 2.—A few oats are moving but we ship none out. This is a feeder country and local demand takes all that is raised. Only wheat goes to the terminal markets.—J. A. Bull, W. B. Bull & Son.

Morrison, Ill., Oct. 2.—A little old corn is moving. Also some oats, but we ship none of the latter. This is a feeding territory and local demand takes all we get.—A. F. Bendtschneider, mgr., Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—Total Canadian inspections of wheat for the season 1924-25 were 212,455,000 bus. Allowing for seed, feed and country mills 40,000,000 bus., the crop was 252,455,000 bus.—E. G. Jones, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 28.—A new record was established here today. A total of 1,414 cars of grain on the Canadian Pacific tracks were unloaded into the elevators on the lake front in 12 hours, which means that one car was unloaded every half minute.

Corn Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	26,865	34,246		
Chicago, bus.	5,887,000	10,074,000	3,430,000	4,267,000
Cincinnati, bus.	384,200	420,000	243,000	236,000
Duluth, bus.	40,908	153,841	34,637	331,000
Indianapolis, bus.	893,000	1,312,000	623,000	915,000
Kans. City, bus.	695,000	675,000	881,250	541,250
Milwaukee, bus.	487,930	1,048,440	342,160	604,943
Minneapolis, bus.	267,660	730,810	222,650	364,270
New York, bus.	373,500		10,000	
Peoria, bus.	1,587,300	1,583,800	885,200	918,150
Phila., bus.	26,781	35,270		
St. Joseph, bus.	492,000	1,023,000	360,000	639,000
St. Louis, bus.	1,313,200	2,149,000	966,800	1,235,510
Superior, bus.	40,830	150,391	34,637	160,000
Wichita, bus.	61,200	70,800	12,000	46,800
Ft. Worth, cars	107	60	46	21
San Francisco, tons	2,346		10,000	
Omaha, bus.	868,000	2,102,800	851,200	2,212,800

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 6.—Much old corn is coming in. Only 10% remains on the farms.—Kapel Grain Co.

Calamus, Ia., Oct. 3.—Not much old corn remains on the farms. The bulk of the oats crop has moved.—F. Mueller, F. Mueller & Son.

Calamus, Ia., Oct. 3.—Corn will start moving in about 2 weeks. Farmers are holding oats for better prices and for feeding purposes. None has been marketed so far.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Slow eastern and export demand has caused elevator stocks here to pile up at a rapid rate. Railroads are delivering less than 500 cars a day in an effort to prevent congestion. Shippers are being advised to hold back as much grain as possible. An embargo is possible.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Up to Sept. 15 approximately 95% of the Kentucky bluegrass seed in the western (Missouri) district had been sold by the growers. Generally only chaffy and weedy lots remained. Movement in the Kentucky district continued below normal, only 40% of the crop having been sold.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Timothy seed movement continued active during the two weeks ending Sept. 8. Approximately 60% of the crop had left growers' hands compared with 45% last year and 65% two years ago on the same date. Shipments of the 1925 crop seed would amount to 12,500,000 lbs., compared with 21,400,000 lbs. for the 1924 crop, according to the estimates of 245 country shippers. Accordingly this indicates a smaller 1925 crop than was harvested last year.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fostoria, O., Oct. 5.—We received our first car of new shelled corn today. It was shelled and loaded Saturday afternoon. Reached our elevator early this morning and at 8 o'clock, when the inspector sampled the corn he found it to be heating and sour, weighing 48 lbs. per bushel and containing 32% moisture. The kernels were well filled and large, apparently shelled freely from cobs, and the corn when sufficiently cured will be of exceptionally good quality, no damaged grain whatever being present.—A. T. Ward, Fostoria Storage & Transfer Elevator Co.

Wheat Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	897,686	2,281,383	2,246,126	1,335,315
Chicago, bus.	2,853,000	15,056,000	1,129,000	16,269,000
Cincinnati, bus.	424,200	620,200	338,800	371,000
Duluth, bus.	22,899,794	16,513,160	12,229,197	9,904,306
*Ft. Wm., bus.	48,742,164		33,184,337	
Indianapolis, bus.	294,000	502,000	88,000	220,000
Kans. City, bus.	4,585,950	11,654,550	2,497,500	10,301,850
Milwaukee, bus.	456,400	2,234,400	45,216	2,240,542
Minneapolis, bus.	20,649,250	19,947,280	7,752,070	8,152,870
New York, bus.	5,559,000		4,174,000	
Peoria, bus.	285,600	308,950	274,800	312,900
Phila., bus.	1,228,923	2,560,715	1,187,597	2,068,535
St. Joseph, bus.	789,600	1,484,000	313,600	322,200
St. Louis, bus.	2,102,800	5,567,205	1,775,600	3,600,000
Superior, bus.	11,559,262	7,781,221	8,057,927	5,257,793
Wichita, bus.	1,001,700	2,932,800	785,700	1,971,000
Ft. Worth, cars	540	1,344	152	619
San Francisco, tons	7,131		12,201	
Omaha, bus.	1,975,400	5,136,600	2,114,000	4,998,000

*5 weeks ending Oct. 2.

Barley Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	345,535	428,135	391,067	179,808
Chicago, bus.	1,166,000	1,748,000	194,000	732,000
Cincinnati, bus.	9,800	4,200		
Duluth, bus.	7,195,857	5,498,027	6,718,100	4,366,904
*Ft. Wm., bus.	9,425,794		5,606,119	
Kans. City, bus.	57,000	54,000	39,000	62,400
Milwaukee, bus.	1,051,380	2,936,000	181,080	938,184
Minneapolis, bus.	5,230,710	3,912,530	3,243,690	3,037,640
New York, bus.	1,729,100		1,365,000	
Peoria, bus.	135,000	72,800	58,800	50,400
Phila., bus.	15,940	132,252	10,066	132,252
St. Joseph, bus.	1,750	3,500		
St. Louis, bus.	232,000	116,800	62,400	34,120
Superior, bus.	6,396,922	5,197,269	6,089,069	3,808,646
Wichita, bus.	15,000	31,200	1,200	16,800
Ft. Worth, cars	28	97	10	18
San Francisco, tons	33,897		32,871	
Omaha, bus.	97,600	139,200	124,800	150,400

*5 weeks ending Oct. 2.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 6.—Old corn is well cleaned up. Some distress corn is moving, but it doesn't look like any noticeable movement will take place before husking time. A few oats are moving.—M. A. Swanson, Updike Grain Co.

Grand Mound, Ia., Oct. 3.—No corn has come in as yet, but the farmers are selling freely for future delivery and have been for the past 30 days. About 15% or 20% of the oats have moved.—H. F. Mueller, mgr., F. Mueller & Son.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 6.—Lots of oats are back on the farms but we expect the market to be flooded in about 3 weeks. Farmers won't sell at this price. Iowa has a quality crop and a top-notch yield. Old corn is nearly all out of the way.—Deip Grain & Feed Co.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 7.—Only a few cars of corn are moving, however our new rates to Texas should encourage more shipping as soon as they become effective. The co-operatives are encouraging farmers and elevators to hold back their corn, but less than 10% of the old corn is back on the farms. Farmers are holding now for higher prices.—W. H. Ransom, Rumsey & Co.

Canadian Loadings Make New Record

New grain loading records have been set in western Canada, according to figures by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railroads issued for the week ending at midnight, Oct. 1. They showed that 100,418,386 bus. of the 1925 wheat crop had been loaded into 66,351 cars. Marketing records were also broken with 120,623,957 bus., or nearly half the 1924 crop.

At the lakehead another record was established during the week ending Oct. 1 with the unloading of 6,149 cars of grain and the clearing of 60 boats, carrying 13,292,000 bus., for eastern markets. Last year only 2,208 cars were unloaded and only 29 boats cleared for the east during the same week.

Along Canadian National lines it is claimed 17,355,000 bus. of grain are in store, compared with 6,579,000 bus. at the same date last year.

Movement west is also speeding up. At Vancouver 417 cars were received during August and September over the National lines, compared with 201 during the same months last year.

Oats Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	87,809	694,057	40,000	290,513
Chicago, bus.	3,073,000	16,092,000	4,230,000	4,512,000
Cincinnati, bus.	278,000	454,000	236,000	404,000
Duluth, bus.	8,531,419	9,416,816	4,456,956	2,796,718
*Ft. Wm., bus.	2,703,737		2,015,307	
Indianapolis, bus.	742,000	1,464,000	546,000	1,430,000
Kans. City, bus.	1,876,800	1,035,300	519,000	291,000
Milwaukee, bus.	1,426,230	4,155,800	977,037	1,814,407
Minneapolis, bus.	6,399,760	12,789,580	4,469,860	1,151,660
New York, bus.	1,948,000		1,220,000	
Peoria, bus.	837,200	1,392,200	545,800	677,050
Phila., bus.	647,806	689,697	388,764	371,838
St. Joseph, bus.	186,000	328,000	80,000	60,000
St. Louis, bus.	1,986,000	3,012,000	1,645,000	2,398,760
Superior, bus.	2,551,636	4,747,729	1,351,282	2,169,719
Wichita, bus.	106,600	15,000	8,400	4,500
Ft. Worth, cars	368	225	125	80
San Francisco, tons	1,365		1,277	
Omaha, bus.	1,872,000	2,380,000	1,478,000	1,208,000

*5 weeks ending Oct. 2.

Rye Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	9,448	601,826	8,157	236,937
Chicago, bus.	319,000	648,000	167,000	323,000
Cincinnati, bus.	49,000	81,200	26,600	67,200
Duluth, bus.	3,586,058	11,228,437	1,606,948	10,611,194
*Ft. Wm., bus.	1,716,922		1,632,997	
Indianapolis, bus.	14,000	76,000	14,400	26,000
Kans. City, bus.	47,300	57,200	33,000	44,000
Milwaukee, bus.	60,845	349,505	43,847	502,610
Minneapolis, bus.	2,311,940	1,577,490	443,690	4,526,670
New York, bus.	296,000		289,000	
Peoria, bus.	9,000	33,600	4,800	33,600
Phila., bus.	1,048	377,112		319,445
St. Joseph, bus.	1,500	18,000		
St. Louis, bus.	97,300	126,100	93,600	91,970
Superior, bus.	2,275,605	5,419,206	1,127,079	4,845,803
Wichita, bus.		1,200		
Omaha, bus.	77,000	165,200	144,200	172,200

*5 weeks ending Oct. 2.

Kafir and Milo Will Soon Move.

Prevailing prices for kafir and milo are not expected to be maintained as soon as the new crop movement gets under way, according to local dealers. High corn prices have been an important factor in creating an excellent demand for grain sorghums, which at one time sold as low as 27½ cents under Kansas City May corn. Present kafir and milo prices are 25 cents over Kansas City May corn. Kafir, which usually sells at a discount of 20 to 25 cents under milo, sold at a premium of 2 cents over last week. This was due to the scarcity of kafir and also that a number of cars of milo was placed on the market at one time, causing a setback in prices. At the start of the movement in November last year, kafir and milo sold at \$2 to \$2.05 a hundred pounds. Three weeks after prices had tumbled 40 to 60 cents a hundred pounds, with kafir at \$1.40 and milo \$1.65, the low point on the crop. Movement of the new crop is expected to be under way within the next two or three weeks. —Kansas City Grain Market Review.

Domestic and Foreign Relationships.

In any intelligent analysis of grain market conditions it is essential that the relationship between prices in exporting and importing countries be given careful consideration, since it is largely upon this relationship that merchandising operations depend.

As we pointed out a short time ago, United States and Canadian markets were in an untenable position with relation to buying countries as indicated by the Winnipeg-Liverpool difference and the Chicago-Liverpool difference. Speculators were bullish and were buying wheat in the North American markets regardless of the fact that we were far above a parity and consequently could not sell abroad. The cost of shipment of wheat from Fort William and Chicago to Liverpool varies, of course, in accordance with fluctuations in lake and ocean freight rates, but under normal conditions and broadly speaking, it is generally assumed that a difference of 25 to 28c per bushel approximately represents shipping cost. In mid-July Winnipeg October wheat was only 15c under Liverpool October, which was about 10 to 13c out of line with world parity. On August 4th Chicago December wheat was actually at a premium of 4c per bushel over Liverpool December, or more than 30c out of line with parity. On the latter date December wheat in this market was selling at \$1.61 and No. 1 northern Manitoba cash wheat was quoted at \$1.69 per bushel.

Contrast this situation with the one which exists today. Winnipeg October wheat, which was only 15c under Liverpool October in mid-July, closed Saturday at 30c under Liverpool October, with the result that messages from the seaboard claimed that No. 3 Manitoba wheat f. o. b. Montreal was selling at a basis where it could be delivered on Liverpool October contracts all charges paid and still leave a profit of about 2½c per bushel. In other words, export wheat is now on a merchandising basis. And why should it not be when No. 3 Manitoba, an excellent milling grade, is selling at \$1.15 Fort William basis and No. 1 northern Manitoba, which sold at \$1.69 as recently as August 4th, is now selling around \$1.18 per bushel.

As for Chicago prices, our December wheat, which was 4c over Liverpool December, is now almost 10c discount under Liverpool, an improvement of about 14c in the relationship. True, this is not a full shipping difference, but our domestic adjustment is such, as to distribution particularly, that our market will probably not sell at full shipping discount until the end of the crop. There is enough difference of opinion on the question of surplus east of the Rockies to maintain a moderate premium over world parity, at any rate until next May, when the question of such surplus will be finally settled.

We have now almost a complete reversal of the unhealthy situation which existed in wheat at the \$1.60 level. Canadian wheat can be shipped to world markets at a profit; our domestic prices have readjusted to a moderate premium over world parity; good milling wheat is selling at \$1.15 in Canada; speculative interests that were extremely bullish at \$1.60 are bearish now, attesting to a healthy technical situation. We cannot honestly say that we see anything in the present situation to make one enthusiastically bullish, but certainly prices have declined to a level where some measure of stability can reasonably be expected. When wheat was difficult to sell and far out of line with consumers' ideas of value, sentiment was almost unanimously bullish. Now that wheat is on a merchandising basis and certainly far nearer to an attractive investment level than formerly, bearish sentiment is rampant. It's a funny world.—Siebel C. Harris, of Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris.

The Poolers Show Up Their Hand.

Do you think you could get an insurance man to insure you against loss if he saw a fellow sitting on a keg of powder in the driveway of your elevator smoking a cigarette? That is just what those Canadian wheat pooler magicians want the public to do.

We have all paid a dollar or two to see what Herman, the Great, and other magicians had up their sleeves, where if we had known what they were going to do we wouldn't have paid a thin dime. Imagine a baseball pitcher trying to win a ball game with a lot of signs printed to show the batter what he was going to pitch, like "This is an out-shoot" or "This is a slow ball." They would have to call the fire department to put the side out.

Yet the Canadian poolers are playing the game that way and advertise and tell the world they have a lot of farmers sitting on a lot of wheat. What does the World do? They put their pinch hitting export propagandist in and knock them off their nest and cause a lot of losses to be hatched out, instead of profits.

This Southwest condition continues bullish and keen competition between mills for the light arrivals is keeping premiums firm, ordinary No. 2 Hard country run milling wheat selling here 11 to 12c over December. The demand for coarse grains seems to be improving. —B. C. Christopher & Co., by Tod Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

Production of Flour in August.

Out of the mills of the United States 1,003 reported producing 9,232,791 barrels of flour during August, according to the Department of Commerce. A year ago the amount was 9,842,048 bbls. The amount of wheat ground during August was 42,535,420 bus. against 45,433,530 a year ago. Amount of offal produced was 749,294,220 lbs. compared with 799,698,076 in August, 1924.

The average amount of wheat necessary to make a barrel of flour in August was 276.4 pounds or 4.6 bushels, which is more than in previous months. An average of 17.6 pounds of offal was derived from each bu. of wheat.

Economy in Use of Commercial Current.

Elevator operators will be able to effect a considerable saving in the cost of electric power purchased by adjusting their demands to the schedules of the power company supplying the current.

The power company's investment is determined by the peak load and if this can be kept down it is in a position to sell current at a lower price. To get the co-operation of patrons most companies offer rates based on a demand system. The demand maximum may be based on the maximum amount of power used during any 30 consecutive minutes, for example. Besides the usual meter an instrument is used to indicate as well as record the maximum demand, and at some plants of large size a man is stationed to watch the indicator and notify men controlling the operation of the larger grain elevator legs to shut down temporarily.

An example is the schedule of rates of the Commonwealth Edison Co. at Chicago, which follows:

The light and power rates of the Commonwealth Edison Co. at Chicago, Ill., are based on the Hopkinson demand system of charge. This is a demand on maximum load charge based on the number of kilowatts, either measured or estimated, used plus an energy charge based on the amount of energy used.

The alternating current low tension schedule is for customers whose requirements are for twenty-four hour service, and is one of the lowest rates for similar service in the country. In the direct current territory, that is, the central business district, the rate is similar for D.C. service, but slightly higher due to greater cost of service.

There is also a limited hour schedule for customers who can stay off the company's peak during the winter months. The peak period is defined as between 4:30 and 8:30 p. m. during October and February and 4:00 to 8:30 p. m. during November, December and January. During this period the company is required to supply only 10% of the amount supplied in any other calendar month of the year.

A customer having a maximum demand of 500 KW. operating for eight hours per day would earn rates as follows: Alternating current low tension, 1.60c per KW. hour; direct current low tension, 1.87c; limited hour alternating current, 1.22c; limited hour direct current, 1.45c.

Secretary Jardine Commends Program of Board of Trade.

In commenting upon the recommendations of the Members' Program Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade made to the President and Board of Directors of that organization, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine characterized them as of far reaching importance. If put into effect, they will, he believes, go a long way in reflecting a true supply and demand situation on the Chicago market.

Secretary Jardine considers of particular importance the recommendation to set up a Committee of Business Conduct. The regular members of this committee, during the period of their incumbency, would pledge themselves not to speculate for their personal account. Among other things, the Committee would have the duty and authority to prevent manipulation of prices as provided for in the Grain Futures Act and would have general supervision with broad powers over the business conduct of members of the Board of Trade.

Another recommendation of far reaching importance, in the opinion of Secretary Jardine, is the one giving the Board of Directors power to limit daily fluctuations in the market prices of grain during emergency periods such as occurred early this year.

In the recommendations made public in Chicago, it is stated that the officials of the Board of Trade have not had the benefit of the data gathered in the investigation by the Grain Futures Administration of the Department of Agriculture into the causes of the violent price fluctuations during the first few months of 1925. In commenting upon this phase of the report Secretary Jardine said that heretofore, since some members of the Board have been active operators in the market, the information asked for might be turned to the account of members in transactions of their own rather than in serving the purpose of the Board to eliminate the evils which it is the design of the law to prevent.

If the Business Conduct Committee as recommended is set up the situation will be quite different, in the opinion of Department of Agriculture officials. In that event Secretary Jardine has authorized that "this Committee shall have access to such reports, information and data acquired by the Grain Futures Administration as may be necessary for effective control of the operations of that organization and as the Secretary of Agriculture may determine can be made available to it consistently within the law."

During the course of the investigation ordered by Secretary Jardine last spring to ascertain the cause of the wide fluctuations in the price of wheat, evidence was found to indicate manipulation of the market. At this time he expressed particular concern in the development of some method by which destructive price conditions might be obviated. Hence, he called upon the Chicago Board of Trade to "put its house in order" and laid down certain suggestions.

Among the suggestions offered by Secretary Jardine at that time were the establishment of a modern clearing house and the giving of non-resident members of the Chicago Board of Trade a vote by mail. The clearing house was adopted on Sept. 3 by a vote of 601 to 281 and the plan to give the constructive non-resident membership a vote by mail has been included in the recently accepted recommendations.

Secretary Jardine recently interested himself in the application of the Rural Grain Company, an organization of farmers' elevators in Illinois and Iowa, for a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade. He expresses gratification that favorable action already has been taken. "I stand squarely on the general principle that farmers' organizations must have equal privileges on markets or Boards of Trade with other marketing agencies."

Competition in Central Illinois.

BY TRAVELER.

Competition according to some economists is the life of trade, but in traveling among the grain dealers of Central Illinois I am convinced that over competition is bound to be the death of some of the dealers. I am convinced that many of the dealers I have called on were not getting the cost of handling of the farmers' grain, still few refused to pay the price farmers claimed was being offered by others. Accepting the farmer's grain virtually at his own price has always seemed poor business policy to me, because it convinces him that the acceptors have not enough backbone to run their own business, but are guided entirely by competition. I have been amused by some dealers' efforts to fill up the bins of the over-bidders with high priced grain. They would admit they had been paying over the market, but stoutly maintained they could take in no more grain because their bins were full, or they had already contracted for more than they had room for so could not take in any more.

I was convinced that they were out of the market until Mr. Overbidder was full or sickened of paying more than he could get for grain. The farmers can not be blamed for trying to get the top of the market for their grain, but surely the grain dealers are alone to blame for paying as much or more than they can get for the grain.

The successful grain elevator operators generally post their prices bid for grain each morning and stick to what they can afford to pay regardless of competition. The discriminating farmers soon learn the posted prices are fair and do not try to obtain more. Farmers soon get wise to the buyers who are over-bidding the market and they watch their weights and grades with suspicion.

* * *

Discriminating competition, an age old complaint, was repeated to me last week by a Southern Illinois elevator operator. He was in competition with a mill owned elevator that was able to bid 5 to 10 cents a bushel higher for the farmers' wheat and did. The single house operator, who manages to make a profit every year by handling a considerable volume of side lines, saw an opportunity to profit on the wheat he had in his elevator by selling it to his competitor at the price being paid farmers. He offered to load it into a car and have

it switched to his competitor's siding. But the mill refused to buy. Such conduct on the part of the mill he condemned as rank discrimination, and I believe he is right.

* * *

"Competition," groans John L. Somthins-rong, who runs a number of elevators, answering my query regarding the faults of the grain business, "and the farmer owned elevators and the countless number of elevators that crowd the grain territory of Central Illinois."

"The farmer owned companies bid till it hurts. Under the urging of their patrons they bid higher—until it breaks them. Mighty few farmers' companies that aren't carrying a big debt. They make living pretty hard for the independent concerns."

"Plenty of them can be found right around Lincoln and it's a sharp fight for the grain every year. We've decided to handle grain without a margin this year, offering just what we can get for it on track. We'll see how they like that."

"It isn't the cooperative concerns alone that are heart-breaking. They are merely the ones most easily influenced to over bid the market. Many independents are trying to cut each other's throats. Most of them, that aren't broke and doing business on their nerves and bankers, have been lucky at judging the rises and declines of the market. Too many elevators in a limited territory cuts down the margins till you can hardly make a living on a straight merchandising basis."

"The farmer will always complain that the grain buyer is taking too much margin. He'd do that if it were only a cent a bushel. It's got to be a habit. But the buyer must look out for his own returns. Grain buying should be handled like a business proposition, not as a mere accommodation. It costs too much to store, load and assume the risks of marketing."

"Guess what the grain buyers need is fewer elevators and more grain."

It has been said frequently and often with much truth that the grain merchant who goes about his business with a chip on his shoulder must be a blockhead.

"Business is Business," the Big Man said,

"A battle to make of earth

A place to yield us more wine and bread,

More pleasure and joy and mirth;

There are still some bandits and buccaneers

Who are jungle-bred beasts of trade,

But their number dwindles with passing years

And dead is the code they made!"

Books Received

A MOSAIC DISEASE OF WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER RYE, by Harold H. McKlinney, associate pathologist in the Office of Cereal Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, describes that disease and gives preventive and controlling measures to be taken. Bulletin No. 1361, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

REVIEW AND ALBUM of the 1924 International Live Stock Exposition is a plentifully illustrated record of the prize winning stock and the award winning grain and hay in the show. Prize winners are listed, and the winning animal and product pictured. President Coolidge's message to agriculture is included. Published by International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE WHEAT SITUATION, covers April to July, 1925, and leads up to a consideration of the wheat position of the United States in the crop year, 1925-26, it being stated that "If considerable amounts of Canadian wheat are imported our domestic prices for representative wheats are likely to rule substantially above Canadian prices, possibly at times and for certain types to the full extent of the duty, now 42 cents per bushel. Wheat Study No. 10, Leland Stanford University Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal. Price \$2.

CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES is a compilation of facts for farmers, bankers, lawmakers and editors, stating impartially the advantages and disadvantages of co-operation. In this pamphlet there are resurrected from the grave many co-operative concerns long dead and buried. Some co-operative grain companies have been successful in the sense that they are still doing business after 15 years, and the author quotes L. C. Tenney, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in laying stress on the good management which is the only real essential, in the following testimony before the House Com'te on Appropriations for 1926: "So that we have been doing really three lines of work to aid the co-operatives. We have been studying, as I pointed out a year ago, reasons for success. . . . If they have got good management they are almost invariably succeeding, no matter what kind of an organization they started on, whether stock or non-stock, whether long-time contract or short-time contract; or, even in some cases, no contract at all. . . ." 126 pages, 6x9 inches; published by the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.



Reinforced Concrete Annex to Rock Island Elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia.
[See facing page.]

Concrete Storage Added to Rock Island Elevator at Council Bluffs.

The fast-growing grain business of the Omaha market has prompted the C. R. I. & P. R. R. to enlarge the storage facilities of its elevator at Council Bluffs in hope of increasing its grain tonnage to the east. During the summer season its wood working house was completely overhauled and equipped with new grain cleaning machinery, extra legs, and an automatic sprinkler system installed, with a view to increasing its handling capacity and reducing its fire hazards.

Its additional storage room is obtained thru the construction of forty-five reinforced concrete cylindrical bins, which are 18' in diameter and 85' high. These bins are arranged in three rows of fifteen bins in each row, and by their arrangement provide twenty-six interstice bins, all providing room for 850,000 bus.

The foundation of this new addition, which rests on the soil without piling, is unusual. After excavating to a depth of 8' below the surrounding ground level, a concrete mattress reinforced in both directions was laid over the entire area with a projection of 6 feet beyond the building line of the bins. This projection was increased beyond the usual practice in order to reduce the average square-foot load on the uncertain soil.

All concrete work was poured monolithically; the mixers being run continuously night and day, while each section was being poured. The foundation slab was poured in one monolith, while the foundation walls and the top slab were poured as another monolithic unit. The bin walls were erected after ten days' continuous work—the moving forms being jacked upwards continuously and the reinforcing bars in the concrete being laid in alternate courses

of 6" or 8"; each course being poured before the previous course had time to set. Jacks invented by Messrs. Folwell and Sinks were used to keep the forms moving.

The platforms attached to the moving forms, which are easily discernible in our engraving shown herewith, were used by the cement finishers to point up and float the surface of the concrete to a sidewalk finish, before it had time to set hard. It is claimed by the builders that by finishing the outside surface of the tanks as fast as the concrete is uncovered by the moving forms, a smoother and more lasting surface is obtained. It is also claimed that when concrete is immediately pointed and washed down, it will not crack or spall off and make an unsightly structure in the coming years. In other words, concrete bins having their external surface so carefully treated are sure to give better service and present a better surface forever after.

The cupola over the bins is provided with many windows, so that it is well lighted at all times, and may be thoroughly ventilated whenever desired. Should a dust explosion occur in the cupola, the glass would quickly give way and relieve the pressure. The annex is lighted thruout by electricity.

The two 36" rubber belt conveyors, carrying grain from the working house adjacent to any of the seventy-one bins of the storage annex, are operated by two ball-bearing type Fairbanks-Morse motors of 50 h. p. These motors are connected to the head pulleys of the conveyor belts by means of Morse Silent Chains. The trippers on the receiving belts are of the Stinson ball-bearing type, manufactured by the Webster Mfg. Co.

In the basement are two 36" rubber belt conveyors, carrying grain from the storage tanks thru concrete tunnels to the boots of the legs

in the working house. Each of the shipping belts is operated by a 40 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing type motor. Both the receiving and shipping belts were supplied by the Diamond Rubber Co. All conveyor machinery was furnished by the Weller Mfg. Co.

This fire-proof annex, with the old 200,000 bushel working house, gives the Rock Island storage room at this point for 1,050,000 bushels. The bins were completed and receiving grain within ninety days from the time the contractors, the Folwell-Ahlskog Co., commenced excavating for the foundation.

The plant is operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha. Conrad Johnson is superintendent.

Half Rates for Drought Sections of Texas.

Application of the Santa Fe, Katy and Denver railroads to the Railroad Commission of Texas for authority to put in half-rates on feed stuffs in the drouth stricken districts of the state has been granted.

Shipments to this territory must be consigned to banks. No reconsignment or transit privileges of any character are permitted and the shipments are billed at regular charges but payment is made at the reduced rate at the destination.

Delivery will only be made when a certificate (approved by the carrier) is presented to the destination agent from the federal reserve bank designated in that territory. The certificate is to show that the shipment is exclusively for the use of farmers and ranchmen who have been depending upon feed and grass grown on their own farms and ranches for the major part of their feed supply for their cattle, work animals, and other live stock, and who are entitled to the reduced rates by reason of their distress occasioned by the drought.



850,000-bu. Concrete Addition to Rock Island Elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia., in Course of Construction.

Oats Marketing Advice from an Embryonic Economist.

If the so-called economists of the Dept. of Agri. were able to influence even one-half of the oats producers of the U. S. their unity of action would of itself prevent the result desired. The Washington theorists completely overlook the influence of the supply of other feedstuffs on the oats market, and casts aside the influence of foreign demand because the average exports do not exceed 2% of our production.

If the Dept. of Agri. persists in circulating such impractical and misleading advice its rampant theorists would soon be classed with the race tipsters and the market dope dispensers. Just analyze the following piffle from the Dept.'s economists:

Stabilize Oats Market by Holding Good-Year Crop for Poor-Year.

Farmers of the United States can sometimes sell a small crop of oats for more money than they can sell a large crop. This situation could be changed by regularly carrying over more oats from the large-crop years to the small-crop years, says the United States Department of Agriculture. When a surplus is produced, a large part of it is quickly used up, instead of being carried over to years when the crop is small. Economists in the Department of Agriculture have figured out what the effect on the gross value of our oat crops would have been had producers followed the example of Joseph in the land of Egypt and saved up the surplus from fat years to eke out the supply in lean years.

It is estimated that the producers could have received 171 million dollars, or about 9 cents a bushel more, in the carryover, by storing surpluses and regulating their movement to market in the period from 1895 to 1913. This calculation is based on the assumption that a regulated movement of the crop would have eliminated extreme price fluctuations and caused the price to conform to the general trend. The gross value of the oats consumed in the United States from 1895 to 1913, on the basis of the December 1 farm prices, was \$5,964,000,000. A policy of carrying surpluses from years of overproduction to years of relative shortage, says the department, would probably have increased this value up to \$6,135,000,000.

This finding is not offered as absolutely conclusive. It is based on estimates and leaves out of the reckoning such considerations as local prices, differences due to grades, and storage costs. Nevertheless, the study is believed to indicate that there is an economic basis for efforts to distribute the oat supply in a more orderly manner. The popular view that a large crop may often be worth less than a small crop is confirmed. Four large oat crops harvested in 1902, 1904, 1905 and 1906 had a value of \$69,000,000 less than that of four small crops harvested in 1901, 1903, 1907 and 1908. Here is a clear indication that a more uniform consumption would have brought an increased cash return.

Study of seasonal price trends bears out this conclusion. It is shown by the department that when the price of oats at the beginning of the crop year seems considerably above the normal seasonal price for a crop of the size being harvested, it may be expected to fall below the normal seasonal price at the end of the crop year. This is because the abnormally high price early in the year reduces consumption. Such reduced consumption must be compensated by an exceptionally low price later on or part of the crop will not be sold. A properly adjusted price would be the same throughout the season, except for a gradual advance to cover the cost of storage. To maintain such a price it would be necessary to have uniform seasonal consumption throughout the season. In like manner uniform consumption from year to year is necessary to prevent extreme price fluctuations when annual production varies widely.

The department found that a normal annual price can be figured out for oats on the basis of the United States supply, because that supply is produced and mostly consumed within the country. Exports of oats from 1909 to 1913 and since the war have averaged not more than 2 per cent of the crop. Imports of oats have been still smaller. On the other hand, in the case of wheat, the price of which is determined in the world market, it is not possible to assume a normal annual price based on American conditions. The influence of the United States crop on the price of wheat at Chicago is measured by a coefficient of only -0.32, whereas the influence of the crop of the entire world on the Chicago price is measured by a coefficient of -0.71.

Thus wheat prices declined following the short United States crop of 1893 when world production was large. On the other hand they arose after the short crops in the United States and in the world in 1907, 1908 and 1911. They declined in 1913 when the United States had a normal crop and the world crop was large. This

is worth bearing in mind by farmers who contemplate a shifting of acreages between wheat and oats. A change which would affect wheat prices very little might have a big effect on the price of oats because oats are sold in a narrower market.

Any farmer who permits himself to be misguided by this twaddle loses the value of his own individual judgment as to the future of prices, which are often controlled by specific conditions for each crop of which a farmer has knowledge, and not by the averages in which the bureaucrats place their reliance.

It is not the function of the oats grower or oats consumer to carry the surplus; but the province of the grain dealer, and the dealer is always willing to make the adjustment when untrammelled by unwise legislation or regulation.

A Profitable Feed Business.

Marion Wilson of Baintertown, Ind., had for years operated a Buhr Mill driven by water power. About two years ago he realized that the town would take his site away from him and use it for municipal purposes. A "Jay Bee" salesman suggested to Mr. Wilson that there was a wonderful opportunity for a miller in Millersburg, ten miles away.

Mr. Wilson realized that there was a wonderful opportunity there, but said that he did not have the money to swing the deal. A farmers meeting was held in Millersburg in March, 1924, to which Mr. Day, the "Jay Bee" salesman, was invited to attend and present the facts and prospects of the proposition as he saw it. The conclusion of this meeting was that the farmers decided to open a mill in Millersburg. A lot on the north side of the New York Central tracks was bought and a building 60 ft. by 24 ft. erected. Farmers in conference with bankers pledged the payment of this lot and building which cost totalled the amount of \$1800.00. Mr. Wilson bought a No. 3 Belt Driven Standard "Jay Bee" Mill and a 40 H. P. electric motor on long terms and rented the building, but was given the privilege of purchasing at the end of the year at the cost of construction.

The mill was installed and operation was begun in August, 1924. Two weeks preceding the beginning of operation a dance was held to christen the opening of the mill. Just a year later, August 25, 1925, Mr. Day called upon Mr. Wilson and on that day the mill was in constant operation every hour from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. In a year's time Mr. Wilson had ground over 100 carloads of feed. Besides making his living and actually putting some money in the bank, he had bought the lot and building and paid for it in full and paid for the "Jay Bee" Mill and 40 H. P. motor in full.

The most interesting part of this venture is that before the installation of the "Jay Bee" Mill the farmers had not been able to get quality grinding done anywhere in the neighborhood. Now, everybody has made more money and the town of Millersburg, Ind., is

the largest livestock shipping point on the New York Central Main line between Toledo and Chicago.

The illustration herewith shows the "Jay Bee" Standard crusher, grinder and pulverizer at work in the mill of Zeller & Son at Genoa, Ill. It is operated by a 60 H. P. electric motor. Feeding the "Jay Bee" mill is a Universal Mixer-Feeder, which enables the miller to grind any feed mixture to any predetermined proportion.

Mr. Zeller is said to grind 4600 to 4800 pounds of small grain an hour through a 5/32" screen at a cost of 80 cents a ton.

Supply Trade

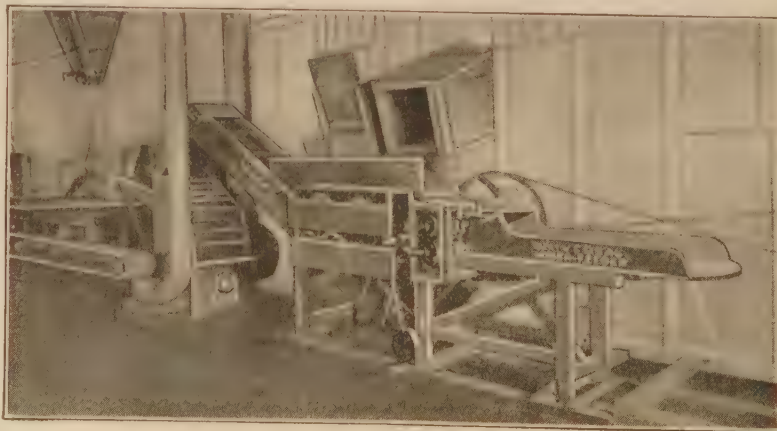
New York, N. Y.—The Morse Chain Co. at the 4th Nat'l Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, will exhibit numerous applications of Morse Silent Chain Drives.

Chicago, Ill.—In a recent interview C. H. Morse, pres. Fairbanks-Morse & Co., stated that the sales of the company for the three months ending Sept. 30 were over 30% in excess of the corresponding period of 1924.

Baltimore, Md.—The Macdonald Engineering Co. announces the establishment here of an eastern division office in a consolidation of interests with the Spencer Const. Co. J. C. Carter will be in charge of this division.

Open Shop Directory is a new book just issued by the Open Shop Employing Printers' Ass'n, giving a list of the open shop printers and allied trades in Chicago. Copies may be obtained by addressing R. J. Tufts, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—In the past 12 months, 21 new general and 28 new sub contractors were affiliated with the Citizens' Com'te, which proves conclusively that the Citizens' Com'te and the Landis Award are making progress. Another very strong proof of the progress of the Citizens' Com'te is the employment placements. The total placements of July, August and September this year are nearly 1,000 greater than the same three months of 1922 and 1923 and 4,000 greater than the same three months of 1924. The Com'te has been hard pressed during the last three months to maintain enough mechanics for the Landis Award contractors and are shipping men into Chicago every day. During one week, men were received from twenty-seven different cities. For the first nine months of this year, employment placements were 19,800, compared with 11,900 in 1924, 23,600 in 1923, and 20,200 in 1922. The reason for these heavy placements this year is the fact that the Landis Award contractors are getting considerable work.



Interior of Zeller & Sons Feed Mill at Genoa, Ill.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Clinton, Ark.—M. B. Lefler & Son are building an addition to their flour and feed store.

Magnolia, Ark.—A loss of several thousand dollars, partly insured, was caused by fire starting about 9 p. m., Sept. 17, in a building of the Williams Grain & Produce Co.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Gordon Leitch has been appointed manager of the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers office in Toronto.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., has opened offices under the management of O. Z. Buchanan, who has been with the pool in Calgary since its organization.

Winnipeg, Man.—Wilford R. Campbell, 49, grain broker and member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Sept. 23 from injuries received when knocked down by a car on the day previous.

Montreal, Que.—The Harbor Commissioners have let the contract to the John S. Metcalf Co. for six new style car dumpers to be installed in elevators 1 and 2. This will complete the equipping of Harbor Commission elevators with rapid unloading car dumpers. The new dumper does not elevate the car but tilts it to an angle of 15 degrees and then shakes the car back and forth, removing the grain quickly.

Spring Coulee, Alta.—The report regarding the burning of an Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., elvtr. at Lethbridge was erroneous. An elvtr. belonging to this company at Spring Coulee, however, was destroyed by fire caused by lighting at 1:45 p. m. on Aug. 2. The elvtr., of 30,000 bus. capacity, which was empty at the time, the warehouse, engine house and office were burned, with approximately \$2,000 worth of flour stored in the sheds.

Winnipeg, Man.—Thomas H. Hatchard died Sept. 26. He formed the Colonial Elvtr. Co., of which he was mgr., and later, when an amalgamation of his company with that of the Andrews & Gage Co. followed, the organization being known as the International Elvtr. Co., Mr. Hatchard was appointed sec'y and mgr. He retired from active participation in the affairs of the firm in 1909 but his connection was never severed as he remained on the board of directors until the time of his death.

Toronto, Ont.—The Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd., has purchased the assets of the Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., and a new company to be called the Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., has been formed with W. W. Hutchison as pres.; F. S. Meighen, C. M. G., v. p.; C. H. G. Short, gen. mgr., and R. R. Hutchison, sec'y-treas. This purchase gives the former company two mills in eastern Canada, one at Montreal, Que., and the other at Brantford, Ont. It has also three mills with a total capacity of 13,000 bbls. at Keewatin, Ont., Portage La Prairie, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alta. This new Dominion company will be operated as a subsidiary to the purchasing concern. There will be no new financing or any new issue of stock.

Vancouver, B. C.—The following official statement regarding the report that a cash grain market would be established in Vancouver, Oct. 1, has been issued by J. H. Hamilton, sec'y of the grain exchange division of the Merchants Exchange: "Regarding the story that a cash grain market will be established and in operation Oct. 1, it is entirely inaccurate and unauthorized. The question of establishing a cash market has been referred by the council of the grain exchange division to a special com'te which is now considering the matter but has not yet presented any report to the council. The council, therefore, has made no decision on the subject, neither as to establishment nor method of operation of a cash market."

Vancouver, B. C.—A new standard form of grain contract has been prepared by the grain section of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange. While its use is not compulsory, it is that that it will be generally adopted as it has been very carefully prepared and will prevent much confusion that has resulted in the past from the use of many different forms of contract.

COLORADO

Buckingham, Colo.—John Lewis is to be mgr. of the elvtr. of the Buckingham Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Holly, Colo.—The Romer Merc. Co. of Friend, Kan., has bot the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Fort Collins, Colo.—F. P. Rudolph & Sons are building a 10,000-bu. studded elvtr. including a feed mill. Birchard Const. Co. has the contract.

Steamboat Springs, Colo.—The Steamboat Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being reorganized and will be known as the Steamboat Elvtr., Mlg., Storage & Trading Co., with a capital of \$50,000.

Boulder, Colo.—The plant of the Boulder Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. was recently purchased for \$75,000 by Warren Armington, a Pacific Coast miller, and a new company formed, called the Boulder Valley Mill Elvtr. & Cereal Co.

IDAHO

Aberdeen, Ida.—Christopher Frank has succeeded C. E. Ramsay as mgr. of the Midland Elvtr. Mr. Frank has been second man at the elvtr. for 2 yrs.

Malad City, Ida.—I was transferred from the Midland Elvtr. at Aberdeen, Ida., to the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. at this point, June 1, 1925. —C. E. Ramsay, mgr., Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co.

Pocatello, Ida.—The branch of the Ogden Grain Exchange formerly located here has been moved to Salt Lake City and is in charge of Ed. F. Peterson who was recently with L. S. Beckett Co.

Boise, Ida.—Operation of a joint federal and state supervision of bonded warehouses in Idaho started, with Jesse W. Wade as federal supervisor and R. L. Sangier in the same capacity for the state.

ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—J. A. McCreery is seriously ill in a hospital at Springfield.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. has installed an auto truck dump.

Byron, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., which sold its elvtr. some time ago, has dissolved.

Piper City, Ill.—The Cunningham Grain Co. is building a new office and installing additional scales.

Tremont, Ill.—William J. Dixon of Padua has purchased half interest in the Sig Hayward grain elvtr.

Lanton, Ill.—Repairs have been made upon the driveway of the elvtr. of the Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.

Johnson Siding, Ill.—A windstorm on Sept. 12 damaged the siding of the elvtr. of the L. C. Ohmes Grain Co.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Earl M. Davis, who was mgr. of the Hoopeston branch of the J. H. Norris Co., recently committed suicide.

Padua, Ill.—Joe Blair has succeeded Wm. J. Dixon, who resigned and will engage in business at Tremont, as mgr. of the Padua Grain Co.

Farmersville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., J. E. Whealon, mgr., has recently put in a new driveway constructed of iron beams and wood planking.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., managed by C. H. Stout, has repainted its elvtr. and coated the roofs of the buildings.

Fairbanks (Arthur p. o.), Ill.—Fairbanks Grain Co., owned by F. C. Phillips and Howard Huckleberry, succeeds A. F. Davis in the elvtr. here.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Pick Bros., Inc., to deal in grain, feed, lumber and coal; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: H. A. Elkins, L. R. Orr, A. Frank Orr.

Grant Park, Ill.—The Grant Park Co-op. Grain Co., managed by H. A. Cole, has built a new 22x32 feed and seed house, covered with galvanized iron.

Clayton, Ill.—A loss of \$18,000, partly insured, was sustained in the recent fire which occurred between 11 and 12 p. m. at the Clayton Flour Mill, owned by Bert Hough.

Morrison, Ill.—Inasmuch as there is no longer any grain shipped out from this point any more, the feeders using it all, we will wreck our elvtr. here in the spring.—Potter Bros.

Hammond, Ill.—The office of the elvtr. of the Hammond Co-op. Grain Co., managed by F. J. Holub, has been remodeled, and new cup belts installed. A new driveway will be built soon.

Lawndale, Ill.—George Eberle has been appointed temporary mgr. of the Farmers elvtr. to succeed J. E. Henkle, who resigned. It is said that the company may go out of business.

Taylorville, Ill.—Wiley Jones, who purchased the elvtr. of Twist Bros., is wrecking the old elvtr. to make way for a freight station for the Wabash Railway Co., and will build an up-to-date elvtr. in the spring.

Strawns Crossing, Ill.—The work of salvage has been completed and plans are being made for a new elvtr. to be started at once to replace the one belonging to the F. J. Blackburn Grain Co., which was recently burned.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Bettendorf Grain Co. has been made defendant in four suits totalling \$4,550. The plaintiffs are: City Nat'l Bank, Kankakee; Robert W. Leetch, Pontiac; Saunemin Grain Co., Saunemin; and McDowell Farmers Elvtr. Co., McDowell.

Lacon, Ill.—A. M. Miller of the Dana Mills, Dana, Ill., is planning on erecting a three-story building and installing an attrition mill of large capacity for general feed grinding. Later machinery will be added for grinding corn meal, buckwheat, rye, feeds, etc. J. F. Miller will be in charge of the plant.

Morrisonville, Ill.—The Illinois Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elvtr. and grain business from heirs of the Louis Johnson estate. The elvtr. is an 80,000-bu. concrete house and is the first of a number of such purchases planned by the company. John J. Murphy, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Morrisonville, and the L. T. Jones elvtr. at Palmer, is to be gen. mgr. of the company.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Old Tyme Mill Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: C. B. Munday, John K. Segrave, L. A. Parker.

The rate of interest for advance on Bs/L has been set by the finance com'te of the Board of Trade at 5½% per annum.

Farroll Bros. have opened a New York office under the management of Wm. Rosenbach, to conduct a general brokerage business.

Thomas H. Swenson, for many years connected with Bartlett-Frazier Co., is now associated with the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation.

Emil W. Wagner, grain broker, who committed suicide July 20, left an estate valued at \$14,000, according to his will filed for probate Oct. 7.

The Colvin Grain Co. incorporated; capital, 250 shares of no par value, to engage in general brokerage business; incorporators: Walter H. Eckert, Wm. U. Bardwell and Ira W. Hurley.

Trading in old and new style December and May wheat, necessitated by the recent change in the contract grades, started Oct. 1. Commission houses notified their customers that all orders in wheat futures must specify whether old or new style, causing much confusion in the pit.

W. D. Wallace, sec'y of the Arcady Farms Mlg. Co., E. J. Schwabach of E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York City, and Stanley Christopher of B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, were recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade. Memberships are selling at \$7,900 net to the buyer.

Geo. E. Marcy resigned, Sept. 29, as pres. of the Armour Grain Co. and will become a member of the board. He is succeeded in the presidency by John Kellogg, who has been first v. p. of the company since 1916. K. V. R. Nicol was re-elected v. p., Geo. E. Saunders, v. p., and O. S. Dowse, E. F. Havey and C. H. Huntting were made ass't v. p.'s. J. L. Overlook was elected comptroller and H. C. Pohlzon, sec'y and treas.

INDIANA

Peru, Ind.—Scott J. Hurst has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Colburn, Ind.—Vernon Brown of Ockley succeeds Oliver Stone as mgr. of the Colburn elvtr. for Whiteman Bros.

Morristown, Ind.—Harry J. Nading, formerly of Flat Rock, has purchased an interest in the Morristown Elvtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind.—We have changed our firm name from Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co. to Goodrich Bros. Co. for the reason that we have discontinued the hay business.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Middletown, Ind.—J. M. Walker & Son purchased and took possession Oct. 5 of the Shirley Bros. grain elvtr. J. M. Walker, who has been in the grain business for 30 years, comes from Wheatland, and his son from Sanborn.

Bainbridge, Ind.—This firm reorganized early this season and is now operating under the name of Miller Grain Co., being successors to Wilson-Miller & Son and Miller-McKeehan & Co. We are dealers in grain, feed, seed, flour and coal.—Harley Miller, mgr., Miller Grain Co.

Leesburg, Ind.—In June of this year a corporation known as the Central Grain Co. took over the elvtrs. owned and operated by Kinsey Bros. at Roann, Pettyville and Urbana, and took possession July 8 of this year, under the management of H. E. Kinsey of Leesburg, Ind., who also operates the Leesburg Grain & Mlg. Co. at Leesburg, the Acme Grain Co. at North Manchester, and the Mutual Grain Co. at Servia. A new sheller is being installed in the elvtr. at North Manchester.—H. E. Kinsey, mgr.

IOWA

Whittier, Ia.—C. E. Hoelgen is building a feed mill.

Letts, Ia.—Weber & Huston will install an electric dump.

Moorland, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. will build new coal sheds in the near future.

Humboldt, Ia.—The buildings of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n have recently been repainted.

Owasa, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will repair its elvtr. and build a new grain pit.

Lawn Hill, Ia.—The buildings of the Lawn Hill Lbr. Co. have been repaired and painted.

Blairsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. intends building a new elvtr. during the coming year.

Fenton, Ia.—A new feed grinder will be installed in the elvtr. of the Fenton Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Calamus, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric motor in addition to general repairing.

Des Moines, Ia.—M. A. Swanson replaced Ira Updike as mgr. of this office for Updike Grain Co., Sept. 1.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. expects to paint its elvtr. and other buildings this fall.

Dayton, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; G. W. Weaver, pres.; C. A. Thorne, sec'y.

Meltonville, Ia.—H. F. Ryan is in charge of the elvtr. leased by the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. from J. H. Huber.

Dyke, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new feed mill plant in connection with its new elvtr. and mill.

Woolstock, Ia.—W. F. Finch, formerly of Corwith, Ia., took charge of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 1.

Colo, Ia.—The sides of the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. have been covered with corrugated steel roofing.

Highview, Ia.—The Highview Farmers Grain Co. is planning on installing a new scale and an auto truck dump.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install a new attrition mill to replace the 24-inch mill now in use.

Maxwell, Ia.—Wilder-Murrell Grain Co. have installed an electric dump and done general repairing in the plant at this point.

Ontario, Ia.—The Ames Reliable Products Co. is building a 12,000-bu. elvtr. to replace the one burned July 15. W. Barr is sec'y.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Jan. 19, 20 and 21, 1926.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—Weber & Huston have reinstalled mill plant, new elvtr. leg and buckets, in addition to general repairs.

Larchwood, Ia.—J. R. Bratcher is now mgr. of the Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co., succeeding A. M. Leicht who moved to Cleghorn July 1.

Gilmore City, Ia.—A new elvtr. is being built and an attrition mill installed for the Gilmore Grain & Elvtr. Co. by Lee Peterson, Marion, Ia.

Huntington, Ia.—The elvtr. belonging to Paul H. Graves of Gruver, Ia., has been covered with galvanized iron siding by the Younglove Const. Co.

Radcliffe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by A. O. Skrovig, has recently installed three new electric motors and a 6-ton wagon scale.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Prod. Co. is having a 32-in. attrition mill, with two 40 h.p. motors, erected by Lee Peterson, Marion, Ia.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Ass'n, managed by D. Vanderburg, has made repairs upon its elvtr. and will install a new grinder.

De Witt, Ia.—The Equity Exchange, managed by W. D. Wendt, has recently overhauled one of its two elvtrs. and covered it with galvanized iron roofing.

Strubel, Ia.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co. intends to close its house soon and discontinue business.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Maurice, Ia.

Lone Rock, Ia.—A new building and 26-in. attrition mill, with two 30-h.p. motors, will be constructed for the Lone Rock Exchange by Lee Peterson, Marion, Ia.

Sioux City, Ia.—L. J. Nelson, for the last year representing the Beach-Wickham Grain Co. at Carroll, Ia., has succeeded F. W. Donaldson as correspondent for that company.

Maurice, Ia.—We operate two elvtrs. here, capacity about 48,000 bus., and are planning on installing feed grinding equipment here in the near future.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Newburg, Ia.—Glenn H. McCarel, former mgr. of the Le Grande and Albion elvtrs., has been made mgr. of the Newburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co. to succeed the late Charles J. Hesson.

Rock Valley, Ia.—Wm. Scouton, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Maurice, Ia., has succeeded Ed Sarken, who moved to Hudson, S. D., as mgr. of the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.

Earlham, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently elected Wm. Ackerman, C. E. Merical and Chester Mott as directors, and C. E. Deets as the new mgr., to succeed H. G. Fisher.

Plymouth, Ia.—Warren H. Geer, who has been in the grain business here for some years, recently took charge of the Iowa Grain & Fuel Co., which has again started to handle coal, flour, feeds and salt.

Miller, Ia.—The elvtr. of the North Iowa Grain Co. is being wrecked to make way for a new plant equipped with up-to-date machinery which will be completed in about two months. A. H. Nonweiler is mgr.

Alexander, Ia.—The Schulte Grain Co. is having its elvtr. repaired and remodeled in addition to the installation of one single trap dump, 2-h.p. Century motor, a new leg and 5-ply cup belts. Younglove Const. Co. has the contract.

Fremont, Ia.—The 15,000-bu. corn elvtr. under construction for J. E. Kendall to replace the one recently burned will be covered with galvanized iron siding, heavy roofing, and be equipped with Fairbanks-Morse 20-h.p. engine, No. 2½ Combined Western Sheller and Cleaner, and a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. All important pulleys will be fitted with friction clutches, rope transmissions. Younglove Const. Co. has the contract and will have it ready for operation in about a week.

Lakeview, Ia.—Eric Scott, pres. of the Farmers State Bank, purchased the holdings of the Farmers Union Grain Co. for the sum of \$6,500, an additional amount being paid for the grain and feed on hand which Mr. Scott also bot, as he will continue the business. Oliver Jensen will remain as mgr.

Alton, Ia.—On allegation by a farmer that he had failed to pay for stored wheat, J. C. Folger was found guilty in the Sioux County district court at Orange City, Sept. 18. On the first trial for embezzlement as agent he was found not guilty, but was reindicted on the charge of embezzlement as bailee. It is said Folger will take an appeal.

KANSAS

Faulker, Kan.—Mail sent to Farmers Union has been returned unclaimed.

Formoso, Kan.—Formoso Elvtr. Grain Co. incorporated; \$10,000 capital stock.

Palco, Kan.—The Western Star Mlg. Co. suffered a small loss by wind storm Sept. 19.

Osborne, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. suffered small loss by wind storm Aug. 29.

Saxman, Kan.—Lightning caused slight damage to the mill of the Central Kansas Mlg. Co., Sept. 21.

Baker, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. & Merc. Co. has installed a new loading spout and a gasoline supply tank.

Wilsey, Kan.—A small loss by fire due to combustion of coal was caused to the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Sept. 14.

Dodge City, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City, opened a private wire office Sept. 17 under the management of R. H. Glandon.

Mt. Ida, Kan.—I have changed my address from Garnett to Mt. Ida, where I will push the work on my new elvtr. as rapidly as possible.—John McClune.

Ford, Kan.—The Ford Co-op. Exchange is building a new brick office building, 20x22, with fireproof vault, and installing a Fairbanks 10-ton Truck Scale.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The state grain inspection office has been closed and the wheat samples from that point will be sent to the state inspection offices in Hutchinson for grading.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Russell Payne, previously assistant mgr. of the Consolidated Elvtrs. Co., will succeed, as Kansas representative, H. Lucas, who recently resigned to engage in the brokerage business.

Morrowville, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Duff Grain Co. is not being operated at present; the other, the Farmers Elvtr., is being operated under lease by J. H. Huyck.—H. H. Gausman, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co., Linn, Kan.

Organization of a Kansas Feed Dealers Ass'n is under consideration by a number of dealers in the state who need protection from unfavorable state legislation. Unorganized, the feed dealers are at the mercy of the parasitic bureaucrats.

Willis, Kan.—The elvtr. building of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, 11,000 bus. of grain in the elvtr. and a carload outside on the tracks were destroyed by fire about midnight Sept. 16. Loss insured. E. L. Dodge of Everest is mgr. of the company.

Salina, Kan.—Charles M. Todd, sec'y and treas. of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., died Oct. 4, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Todd had been associated with the company for 12 years and had held the office of sec'y-treas. since 1913.

KENTUCKY

Georgetown, Ky.—The W. J. Askew Co. will install machinery for rolling oats.

Paris, Ky.—R. F. Collier, whose warehouse and wheat elvtr. burned several months ago, is rebuilding on the same site.

LOUISIANA

Newellton, La.—The Newellton Elvtr. Co. recently suffered \$25,000 loss by fire.

New Orleans, La.—The C. B. Fox Co., Inc., has moved its offices to the Canal Commercial Bank Bldg.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Joseph S. Hudgins has recovered from injuries sustained in an accident a few weeks ago and is again in attendance on the exchange.

Baltimore, Md.—The new plant of the Shenandoah Mlg. Co. was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Sept. 28, entailing a loss of about \$200,000.

Baltimore, Md.—The elevation charge at Port Covington Elvtr. of the Western Maryland Railway on grain delivered to cars was restored Oct. 3 to 1c per bu. with 20 days' storage included, instead of only 10 days' storage as was in effect prior to June 3, 1925. An additional charge of 1c per bu. for bagging, sewing and tying, when required, is to be made by the elvtr.

MICHIGAN

Fountain, Mich.—I have installed a power potato grader.—B. F. Brunke.

Climax, Mich.—The Climax Mlg. Co. has purchased the coal business of M. Scramlin.

Auburn, Mich.—The Wolohan Co., Inc., of Saginaw, has purchased the elvtr. of the Auburn Elvtr. Co.

Iosco (Fowlerville p. o.), Mich.—The name of the Orange Elvtr. Ass'n has been changed to Iosco Elvtr. Co.

Durand, Mich.—Eli C. Roberts, for many years a dealer in grain, died recently in a Kalama-zoo hospital after a long illness.

Palms, Mich.—A. R. Thomas of Bad Axe has purchased the site of the elvtr. burned several years ago and a new one will be built at once.

Wilson, Mich.—An addition which is unique in that it is being built on the top of the elvtr., is being made to the Wilson elvtr. from materials brought from the old Gleaner elvtr., which was razed, at Reed City.

Detroit, Mich.—Dumont, Roberts & Co. took out inactive papers about one year ago and will undoubtedly remain inactive until the public elvtr. situation in Detroit becomes satisfactory.—Arthur S. Dumont.

Ithaca, Mich.—Chatterton & Son have purchased the Ithaca Gleaner-Farmers Elvtr., making them a total of 26 elvtrs. The business will be continued along its present lines with Sidney A. Evey remaining in charge.

Marion, Mich.—Ray H. Kent of Reed City purchased at auction the elvtr. formerly owned by the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, later known as the Marion Farmers Elvtr. Co., which went into bankruptcy, and as soon as the sale is confirmed by court the elvtr. will be repaired and put in operation under the name of Kent Elvtr. Co.

Greenville, Mich.—The Greenville Co-op. Marketing Ass'n, which has for two years operated as a non-capital purely co-operative concern, has been reorganized with a capital stock of \$10,000 and will be known as the Greenville Co-op. Ass'n. D. H. Fisher is pres.; E. A. De-bree, v. p.; Geo. Wilson, sec'y and treas. The premises occupied by the company have been purchased and will be enlarged and improved.

MINNESOTA

Delft, Minn.—The Carson Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a motor and repair its elvtr.

Hayward, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton scale and a dump, with electric motors.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. suffered slight loss by fire, fully covered by insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Two small fires, caused by dust, did slight damage to the Pillsbury A Mill recently.

Darwin, Minn.—The Darwin Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by W. J. Cavin, has installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Audubon, Minn.—The Audubon Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, truck dump, and a new cup belt.

Omeara (East Grand Forks p. o.), Minn.—The 30,000-bu. elvtr. of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis was recently burned.

Kandiyohi, Minn.—A truck dump and a 10-ton Howe Wagon Scale have recently been installed in the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Mankato, Minn.—The Equity Warehouse, C. A. Barnes, mgr., has remodeled an adjoining building and installed a new attrition mill.

Watson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had repairs made and a new leg and transmission installed in its plant by the Young-love Const. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—New members elected in the Board of Trade are H. D. Palin and A. Marcy. Memberships transferred: W. S. Moore, P. Mal-lon, and H. Cook.

Corell, Minn.—In addition to the installation of new machinery, other repairs have been made and the elvtr. will be painted this fall.—Farm-ers Equity Exchange.

North Redwood, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. of Minneapolis has made improvements on its elvtrs. at this station and on those at Marietta, Boyd and Clarksfield.

Oakland, Minn.—In addition to having made numerous other improvements, the Hunting Elvtr. Co. expects to install a cleaner in the near future.—M. A. Morgan, agt.

Willmar, Minn.—A new scale and a truck dump have been installed and the driveway remodeled, by the Willmar Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., managed by John Sandin.

Melrose, Minn.—The Independent Grain Co. has bot the mill here and installed a 150 KVA generator for the purpose of selling electric current to the city of Melrose. An attrition mill will be installed and we will operate as a feed mill and grain elvtr.—Nels Enge, treas., In-dependent Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Nokomis Elvtr. of the Minneapolis Mlg. Co. has recently been re-modeled. New equipment installed includes wheat washers, and a large receiving separator. The conveying system in the main elvtr. has been changed from the screw to the belt con-veyor type. With the new equipment the elvtr. will be able to unload four cars of wheat per hour.

Royalton, Minn.—A 12-bin, iron-clad, 25,000-bu. elvtr., with one leg, motor power, and a Strong-Scott dump, will be erected at once to replace the one belonging to Wm. Ahlbright and operated as the Ahlbright Elvtr. Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, caused by electric wiring. Only 2,000 of the 15,000 bus. of grain stored in the house were damaged and the loss was fully insured.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual election of officers of the Minneapolis Chamber of Com-merce Ass'n was held Oct. 3. Henry J. More-ton was elected pres.; John S. Pillsbury, second v. p.; J. C. Wyman, A. F. Owen, F. J. Seidl, E. E. Mitchell and George K. LaBatt, directors; Asher Howard, E. S. Ferguson and James Mac-rae, members of the board of arbitration; C. G. Williams, J. A. Mull and P. C. Rutherford, members of the board of appeals. The follow-ing memberships have been transferred: From H. A. Dew to Rupert M. Quinn, and from J. J. Brook to John H. Manning; from E. W. Dittes, No. 2, to Isaac L. Berge. Privileges of cor-porate membership have been granted to Everett, Aughenbaugh Co., Andrews Grain Co., and the Standard Mlg. Co., of New York City.

MISSOURI

Schell City, Mo.—Mail addressed to the Farm-ers Equity has been returned unclaimed.

Galt, Mo.—The D. H. Clark elvtr. was recent-ly destroyed by fire with a loss of about \$20,000.

Elsberry, Mo.—Michael Henneberger of St. Louis is interested in the erection of a rice mill to be erected here, ready for operation next year.

DeWitt, Mo.—S. S. Stevenson is installing new machinery in the recently acquired plant of the Goolsby Mlg. Co. and will specialize in grinding feeds.

St. Clair, Mo.—A 20x21 concrete, two-story addition has just been completed for the Farm-ers Co-op. Elvtr. & Whse. Ass'n. On the sec-ond floor grinding equipment will be installed.

Ferrelview (N. Kansas City p. o.), Mo.—John W. Walker will remain as mgr. for the C. H. Nold Lumber Co. who purchased the interests of the A. J. Elvtr. Co., with the exception of the elvtr. which was retained.

Hardin, Mo.—The Hardin city council has leased to J. M. Redd, Dover, Mo., who early in August purchased R. V. Seward & Sons Grain Co.'s elvtr. at trustee's sale, a strip of land along the Wabash tracks occupied by and ad-jacent to the Seward Elvtr.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The new 10,000-bu. elvtr. being built for Scruby Bros. Grain & Imple-ment Co. is rapidly nearing completion. The house will be ironclad and equipped with the very latest type machinery, including a hoist for unloading trucks, cleaners, chop graders, etc.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Paul Brown is suing the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. for \$50,000 for injuries alleged to have been received Sept. 1 when Brown was struck by a flying end of a belt on a corn milling machine. The belt is alleged to have broken while moving at a high rate of speed.

Independence, Mo.—B. O. Chapman, W. L. Chapman and J. W. Chapman have purchased the Good Luck Cereal Mlg. Co. from C. A. Gurwell. New machinery and equipment is being installed and the gasoline motor has been replaced with an electric one. B. O. Chapman will manage the plant.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Mutual Grain Co., said to be operated by John E. Weber, which is the subject of receiver-ship proceedings, is reported by the postoffice to have removed to Miami, Fla.

B. C. Moore, receiver for the Moore-Lawless Grain Co., which failed more than two years ago, has been authorized to make a second 20% payment of claims, which will then make a total of \$50,000 paid. Other assets remain for disposition.

The bronze tablet with 250 names of members and associates of the Kansas City Board of Trade who served in the World War, has been placed at the head of the corridor to the trad-ing floor. It weighs 600 lbs., is 40x58 inches, and cost approximately \$1,000.

The application of the Wyandotte Elvtr. Co. to have its 2,500,000-bu. elvtr. made "regular" for deliveries only has been granted by the directors of the Board of Trade. Hereafter only the amount of wheat on which warehouse re-ceipts are registered for delivery will be in-cluded in the daily report of grain stocks at Kansas City.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently voted to recommend the adoption of additional rules providing limitations of daily fluctuation in future prices when an emergency exists in the opinion of two-thirds of the direc-tors and to appoint a business conduct com'te, the duty of which will be to prevent manipu-lation of prices and to supervise the business conduct of the members in so far as that con-duct affects non-member customers, the public at large, the state and federal government, public opinion and the good name of the Board of Trade, in accordance with recent ideas set forth by Sec'y Jardine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The business conduct com'te will be composed of 3 members not officers or directors of the exchange, and the pres. of the exchange and the pres. of the Grain Clearing Co. On Oct. 10 a vote will be taken on changes in the rules permitting non-resident members to vote by mail; directors to declare an emergency upon 10 hours' notice, and limit daily fluctua-tions to 5%, and provide for appointment of the business conduct com'te.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

On Dec. 22, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Merchants Exchange Bldg. About \$75,000 has recently been expended on improvements.

The certificate of membership in the Mer-chants Exchange of Eugene A. Bergs has been posted for purchase and cancellation, and that of Frank Weinberg transferred. A new mem-ber is Carl R. Pommer, D. I. Bushnell & Co., of St. Louis.

Members of the Merchants Exchange voted last week to contribute toward the erection of a new superpower radio station, the most power-ful in this territory, 16 miles outside the city, which will be owned by 16 business and civic organizations.

Changes in rules of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, providing for a check on wide price swings, creation of a business conduct super-visory body and vote of outside members by mail, are under consideration. It is being taken up by a special com'te.

The Toberman Grain Co. has been incor-porated for \$20,000 by W. H. Toberman, F. W. Roskopf, M. E. Toberman and Zeb Owings, who were connected for some time with the firm, Toberman, Mackey & Co., and M. F. Toberman, who has for many years been en-gaged in the grain and hay business at Fill-more, Ill.

MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—On account of the very hot weather during late summer the building of our elvtr. has been postponed.—Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co.

Dunkirk, Mont.—The elvtrs. of the St. Anthony & Dakota Co., International Elvtr. Co., and Montana Emporium Co. are closed.—N. P. Kalbfleisch.

Montague, Mont.—The grain elvtr. here, formerly operated by Salyards & Oliver, is closed this season. Do not know who has succeeded them.—Montana Elvtr. Co.

Peerless (Scobey p. o.), Mont.—We will build an elvtr. at Peerless, 20 miles west of Scobey.—Peerless Farmers Grain Co. (This company was recently incorporated.)

Hobson, Mont.—In addition to a Strong-Scott Dump, new 10-ton Howe Scales, and additional office room have been added to the equipment of the elvtr. of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

Scobey, Mont.—The Northern Grain Co., which has taken over the business of the Scobey Grain Co., is to build elvtrs. along the line of the Great Northern R. R., extended west from Scobey this year. M. Bayer, of Minot, N. D., will manage the business.

Ware (Acushmet p. o.), Mont.—It is reported that the elvtr. of the Montana Elvtr. Co., subsidiary of the Montana Flour Mills Co., which was recently burned with 15,500 bus. of wheat, will not be replaced due to the major portion of the wheat there having already been handled. The loss was covered by insurance.

Peerless, Mont.—A 35,000-bu. wood-clad elvtr. is now being constructed for the Northern Grain Co., of Scobey, Mont., who recently took over the holdings of the Scobey Grain Co., which was also reported to be building an elvtr. at Peerless. This is a new town on the new Great Northern extension out of Scobey, called the Scobey-Opheim line. The new elvtr. will have 14 bins, one leg, a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, Strong-Scott dump, Fairbanks 10-ton Scale and a 100-bu. hopper scale with automatic checking device. O. B. Eglund is the mgr. The contract was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

NEBRASKA

Crete, Neb.—Mill "A" of the Crete Mills was slightly damaged by fire on Sept. 9.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Switzer Bros. have bot the elvtr. and coal business of J. L. Wiles.

Shelton, Neb.—Howard R. Dean, for the last three years mgr. of the Grange Elvtr. Co., has resigned.

Clarkson, Neb.—Anton Bartak, mgr. of the Clarkson Mill & Elvtr. Co., is buying new equipment for his mill.

Gordon, Neb.—Kenneth Matheson has succeeded S. J. Moore, who resigned, as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. is operating the Udpick and Ewart elvtrs., formerly operated by the Lincoln Grain Co.

South Bend, Neb.—The Murty & Currean Elvtr. is now owned and operated by the Glenn F. Weaver Grain Co.—Glenn F. Weaver.

Hubbell, Neb.—Walter Hogue, of Holdrege, has succeeded, as mgr. of the Hubbell Farmers Elvtr. Co., P. B. Cruise, who purchased an elvtr. at Eagle.

Omaha, Neb.—E. W. Taylor has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange to succeed C. G. Crittenden.

Alliance, Neb.—Erection of a small mill to cost about \$13,000 is being considered by the Chamber of Commerce. William Sitz, of Sidney, presented the plans.

Crookston, Neb.—The Crookston Elvtr. Co., composed of Allard & Williams and Dolphin-Jones, is building a 320,000-bu. cribbed, ironclad elvtr., with power furnished by a 25-h.p. engine. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract. Geo. Williams will be mgr.

Valentine, Neb.—We are building a 14,000-bu. elvtr., cribbed walls, cleaner and feed mill on the C. & N. W. R. R., to cost \$10,000 and be ready for operation about Nov. 1. Ed Gass succeeded B. A. Roosa as mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr.—B. A. Roosa, McCormick & Roosa.

McCool Junction, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the elvtr. and warehouse of the Van Wickle Grain & Lbr. Co., giving it control of all the elvtrs. at this station. Electric power is being installed in both buildings.—Frank Chapin, mgr. of Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—George R. Doane died Sept. 28 after a brief illness.

Lowell, Mass.—Arnold J. Ryan, grain dealer, is adding additional storage to his plant.—S.

Fall River, Mass.—Mail addressed to Plymouth Hay & Grain Co. has been returned unclaimed.

Providence, R. I.—The Federal Grain Co., Inc., incorporated with 300 shares no par value stock; incorporators: Edward G. Fletcher, Frank T. Easton and Clifford A. Brownell.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The cargo of the steamer Bethlehem, consisting of 400,000 bus. of wheat, was elevated into the Frontier elvtr. here in one day.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gackle, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed the name to Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Kuroki, N. D.—The Kuroki Elvtr. Co. has had a Kewanee Truck Lift and a door opener installed.

Still (Regan p. o.), N. D.—New scales and truck dump have been installed in the Wilton elvtr. here.

Cleveland, N. D.—Repairs were made on the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Dore, N. D.—Repairs have been made and a Strong-Scott Truck Lift installed in the Farmers Elvtr.

Abercrombie, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having an addition to the plant built and a feed mill installed.

Starkweather, N. D.—Extensive repairs have been made on the Magnus & Noyes Elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Paulson, N. D.—The Aetna Grain Co., of Minneapolis, is having its elvtr. at this point painted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lemert (Carrington p. o.), N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is building an elvtr. this fall.—Farmers Ind. Elvtr. Co.

Faust (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan elvtr. was recently destroyed by fire, amount of loss not estimated.

Huff, N. D.—Huff Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Joseph Wokkittel, Michael Gish and J. B. Fredericks.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Aeme Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis has purchased the elvtr. and coal business of J. J. Turbak and will make improvements.

Ashley, N. D.—A new Strong-Scott Dump is being installed and other repairs being made on the elvtr. of the Peoples Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Kloten, N. D.—We have installed a new Kewanee Truck Dump in addition to making numerous repairs on driveway, bins and spouting.—The Farmers Grain Co.

New Salem, N. D.—The New Salem Merc. Co. has, in addition to other improvements, installed new equipment in its elvtr., including automatic scales, distributor and an additional leg.

Fullerton, N. D.—Repairs, including the installation of new legs and other equipment, are being made on the plant of the Fullerton Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Coburn (Sheldon p. o.), N. D.—Leslie Legg takes charge of the Coburn Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. to succeed P. R. Froemke who resigned on account of ill health.

Loma, N. D.—In addition to installing a Strong-Scott dump, the Spaulding Elvtr. Co. has built new coal sheds and a new office at this point.—Geo. Christensen, mgr.

Jud, N. D.—General repairs are being made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant and new equipment, including boot tank, legs, etc., is being installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Drayton, N. D.—The Farmers Interstate Elvtr. Co. installed a new motor, a Richardson Automatic Scale, and made other improvements in its plant. The work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Dogden, N. D.—The Dogden Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. has installed a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and made other repairs in the elvtr. here, the work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Antler, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott dump, M. D. Dyar installed a Kewanee dump, and the International Elvtr. Co. has also installed a new dump.—Agt., National Elvtr. Co.

Harlow, N. D.—In addition to the installation of new machinery, we recently built a new office. The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. and the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. installed dumps.—Chas. A. Shirley, agt., Spaulding Elvtr. Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—We have built a new grain elvtr. of 130,000 bu. capacity, also new warehouse for flour storage, two-story 96x44x 106x115 ft., with office and vault. The elvtr. is 36x99, and 106 ft. to highest point.—Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Conway, N. D.—The Lybeck Grain Co. has made a number of improvements on its elvtr., among which are a new foundation, and the installation of a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Spring Brook, N. D.—A 35,000-bu. iron clad elvtr., equipped with 17 bins, 2 legs, Fairbanks-Morse 25 h.p. Type Z Engine, and a dump and 10-ton Fairbanks Scale in the driveway, has just been completed for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Webster, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Grain Co., as well as the Webster Co-op. Elvtr. Co., have installed new truck dumps this year. The two latter firms have also had their plants equipped with lightning rods.—M. Larson, mgr., Webster Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Lostwood, N. D.—The 35,000-bu. galvanized iron elvtr. of the Lostwood Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently been completed. It is equipped with Fairbanks-Morse 15-h.p. Engine, 1,500-bu. automatic scale, 10-ton dump scale, and Gerber Improved Double Distributor, 18 ducts. It was constructed by the Younglove Const. Co.

Edgely, N. D.—C. L. Parkard, formerly mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has purchased the plant and made a number of improvements, including the installation of a disc cleaner, Gerber Double Distributing Spouts, new Strong-Scott Dump, motor power, and a new leg. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Larimore, N. D.—A 35,000-bu. galvanized iron elvtr. for the Larimore Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just been completed. It is equipped with one 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, two 5-h.p. motors, and one of 2 h. p., a 2,250-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and Gerber Improved Distributors. Younglove Const. Co. had the contract.

Park River, N. D.—The new elvtr. being erected for H. H. Egar will be equipped with one Fairbanks-Morse 7½-h.p. motor, two 5-h.p. motors and one of 2 h.p., Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale, and will be covered with galvanized iron siding and roofing. It will be completed in about a week. Younglove Const. Co. is doing the work.

Linton, N. D.—The new elvtr. being built for the Liberty Grain, Co. of Strasburg, is now nearing completion. It is a 25,000-bu. house, has 12 bins, and a Fairbanks-Morse enclosed type motor; a cleaner was installed in a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, and a Strong-Scott Dump in the driveway. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for the work.

BUCKETS



Our line of Grain Elevator Buckets is complete.

We carry a complete line of Grain Elevator Machinery.

American Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales

Kewanee Dumps

Ashley, N. D.—A new motor has been installed in the Brosz Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., recently opened by Fred Brosz. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of which John Schmidt, Jr., is mgr., has also installed a new 10-h.p. motor to replace a gasoline engine.

Michigan City, N. D.—Extensive improvements have been made in the Lamb Co.'s elvtr., making it one of the most up-to-date in North Dakota. New machinery includes two Kewanee Truck Dumps and, in the three new legs, the latest model high-speed cups. All legs and the cleaning machinery are operated by six individual motors of the latest type.

OHIO

Columbus, O.—The fall meeting of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n will be held Nov. 18 and 19.

Malinta, O.—The Malinta Elvtr. Co., managed by R. G. Russel, has installed a 10-ton truck scale.

Chippewa Lake, O.—R. L. Baird, formerly of Springfield, O., has purchased the elvtr. of C. W. Carlton.

Seville, O.—The Seville Elvtr. Co., W. Franks, mgr., has recently purchased the elvtr. of S. M. White & Sons.

Pleasant Bend, O.—Glen Williams has succeeded J. M. Dickman as mgr. of the Clover Leaf Grain Co.

McConnellsville, O.—The Morgan County Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning the erection of a new building.

Alger, O.—J. W. Dunlap, grower and shipper of onions, has closed his elvtr. for one year on account of a business trip.

Lynchburg, O.—Murphy & Sons have installed a 24-in. Bauer Attrition Mill. J. M. Bell of Sidney, Ohio, filled the order.

Rockford, O.—The Rockford Grain Co. has had a 22-in. Bauer Motor Drive Attrition Mill installed by J. M. Bell of Sidney.

Verona, O.—The Verona Mills has recently installed a 20-in. Bauer ball-bearing attrition mill. J. M. Bell filled the order.

Elmira, O.—The Elmira Grain Co. has recently installed a 24-in. Bauer Motor Drive Machine. Order filled by J. M. Bell.

Monroeville, O.—The Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. has had a 24-in. motor drive Bauer Machine installed by J. M. Bell, Sidney, Ohio.

Wilmington, O.—R. P. Barrett & Son have installed a 20-in. Bauer Ball-Bearing Attrition Mill. The order was placed with J. M. Bell.

Chillicothe, O.—The Ross County Farmers Exchange has submitted proposals to Washington for the purchase of the Camp Sherman elvtr.

Jewell, O.—Bids were received Oct. 2, for the construction of a concrete or steel grain elvtr. for the Jewell Grain Co., C. W. Palmer, sec'y.

Eldorado, O.—Fred Schlientz & Son have purchased and will wreck an abandoned elvtr. at Flat, Ind., using the material for construction of a new elvtr. here, work to begin at once.

Upper Sandusky, O.—A feed grinder, portable coal conveyor and a truck have been added to the equipment of the U. S. Commission Co. A 40-bbl. flour mill is run in connection with the elvtr.

Grelton, O.—The steel tank pits for elvtr. boots have been replaced with concrete, a home-made power dump installed, and electricity throughout the mill of the Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

Cincinnati, O.—Wrecking of the Big Four Railway's 700,000-bu. elvtr., formerly operated by the Cleveland Grain & Mlg. Co., has begun. The site will be used for increased railroad facilities.

Cincinnati, O.—Henry M. Brouse, treas. of the Chamber of Commerce, has affiliated himself with the Transit Mlg. Co., following his resignation as sec'y-treas. of Perin, Brouse & Skidmore.

Plymouth, O.—We have taken over the elvtr. and business of the Plymouth Equity Exchange Co. This firm, known as the Plymouth Elvtr. Co., is owned by J. F. Sehringer and A. McDougal.—Plymouth Elvtr. Co.

Cleveland, O.—The Star Elvtr. Co., F. W. Blazy, mgr., has moved into the remodeled warehouse formerly occupied by the Theobald Mlg. Co. The company's former warehouse is being wrecked to make way for the new Union Station.

West Fairport, O.—The elvtr. located on tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. has been leased to the Jenkins Elvtr. Co., recently organized, of Cleveland, O., and will be operated by them in the future.—G. W. Taylor, agt., Painesville, O.

Reading, O.—Edward G. Koehl suffered loss by fire estimated at \$55,000 on the night of Sept. 26, when a warehouse half filled with grain valued at \$16,000, and several thousand dollars worth of new machinery just installed, together with adjacent property were burned. No insurance.

OKLAHOMA

Hooker, Okla.—The Hooker Equity Exchange has installed a 10-ton Howe Wagon and Truck Scale.

Grove, Okla.—Two new feed mills, costing about \$10,000 each, are being built, one by W. W. Jarnigan, the other by W. E. Jones and John T. Oakley.

Altus, Okla.—The Altus Grain & Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,500; incorporators: R. H. Miller, Yuma, Colo.; B. M. Miller and C. C. Miller of Altus.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector, says that less than 25 per cent of the grain elvtr. owners of Oklahoma this year have complied with the requirements of the bonded warehouse law.

Altus, Okla.—The name of the firm known as the Smith Grain & Feed Co. has been changed to Smith-Baker Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Baker, the new member of the firm, succeeded J. M. Smith as mgr.—E. E. Humphreys.

Norman, Okla.—Massey & Sons are doubling the capacity of their plant and will make chicken feed in addition to dairy feed, corn chops and barley meal. E. L. Massey and C. A. Massey are in charge of the business since the death of their father.

Blanchard, Okla.—The Blanchard Grain Co.'s elvtr., owned by S. G. Ambrister of Norman, who operates elvtrs. at Norman and Lindsay, will not be rebuilt owing to the failure of the wheat crop in that section this season. The elvtr. was burned several months ago.

Enid, Okla.—Construction of a 1,000,000 bus. terminal elvtr. will start within six weeks. Plans having already been drawn. It will be on the Frisco tracks and will be the only structure of its kind in Oklahoma. The first unit will have a capacity of 500,000, costing \$250,000, and the second unit will make the total capacity 1,000,000 bus. and will be completed by June, 1926. The structure will be of concrete and steel, and be electrically equipped. The new organization responsible for the project is called the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co., and is composed of a number of Texas capitalists, with Cecil Munn, an Enid grain dealer, as pres.

OREGON

The Dalles, Ore.—The grain storage plant of the Wasco Warehouse & Mlg. Co. has added 150,000 bus. to its capacity, giving a total of 300,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—Charles W. Wright, for several years connected with the state grain inspection department, has been appointed head of that bureau by C. E. Spence, state market agt.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—William P. Jones, formerly with L. F. Miller & Sons, is now affiliated with the Philadelphia Export Co.

Salladasburg, Pa.—The Thomas Flour Mill, filled to capacity with grain, was destroyed by a fire thought to have been caused by a gasoline explosion. Roy Peterman, co-partner with Paxton Thomas, was seriously burned.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Herreid, S. D.—Frank Brandner is now mgr. of the Herreid Equity Exchange.

Artas, S. D.—Wm. Jahraus, formerly of Pollock, is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Leola, S. D.—The Leola Equity Exchange is installing new electric power in its elvtr.

Stockholm, S. D.—The Stockholm Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently built a new coal shed.

Fairfax, S. D.—A manlift has been installed in the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Putney, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made extensive improvements in its east elvtr.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held Dec. 1, 2 and 3, 1925.

Madison, S. D.—The Madison Grain Co. has had a dump and scales installed by the Younglove Const. Co.

Kranzburg, S. D.—The Kranzburg Grain & Fuel Co. has completed its new elvtr., replacing the one recently burned.

Ft. Pierre, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Stanley County Co-op. Marketing Ass'n was recently repainted by the Younglove Const. Co.

Ramona, S. D.—Some repair work was done on the elvtr. of the Madison Grain Co. and a dump installed by the Younglove Const. Co.

Ipswich, S. D.—J. M. Schatz has leased the plant of the Ipswich Mlg. Co. He will grind feed for farmers and buy grain for shipping.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. of Minneapolis has overhauled and improved its elvtrs. at Albee, Troy, Waubay and Aberdeen.

Baltic, S. D.—The J. T. Scroggs Grain Co. has had a single dump and a Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale installed by the Younglove Const. Co.

Monroe, S. D.—A 25,000-bu. galvanized iron elvtr. was recently completed for the Fleishmann Malting Co. Equipment includes a Fairbanks 300-bu. Hopper Scale, 10-ton dump scale, single trap dump and 5-h.p. motor. Younglove Const. Co. did the work.

Pollock, S. D.—Hayer & Black have leased their elvtr. to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A contract has been awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 6-bin, 25,000-bu. annex. R. Parrott has succeeded Wm. Jahraus as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Pierre, S. D.—Frank Pettyjohn has had extensive repairing and remodeling done on the elvtr. at that point, including the painting of the building and the installation of a Howe Dump Scale and new motors with automatic switch, by the Younglove Const. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—The Bradshaw-Plosser-Tindall Flour & Grain Co. has purchased the interests of the C. A. Jones Flour & Grain Co.

Harrisonburg, Va.—Damage estimated at \$200,000 was done by fire on Sept. 28 to the new plant of the Shenandoah Mlg. Co., by fire. An addition with new machinery, costing \$85,000, had been completed only two months ago.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Dixie Rice Mlg. Co., recently incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock, has purchased the mill formerly owned by the American Rice Mill & Feed Co., for \$52,000. C. R. Walton, former mgr. of the Standard Rice Co., is v. p. and gen. mgr.; F. R. Zimmerman, sec'y; and E. C. Hinds, pres.

TEXAS

Levelland, Tex.—Mail sent to R. B. Gunn has been returned unclaimed.

Booker, Tex.—The office of the agent for the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been closed.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Lubbock Mill & Elvtr. Co. is being formed by S. R. Green and others of Ennis, Tex., who announce that a flour and feed mill will be erected at a cost of \$150,000.

Amherst, Tex.—We are erecting a 12,000-bu. elvtr. on the Santa Fe R. R. and will use electric power and automatic air dump.—O. D. Halsell, gen. mgr., Amherst Grain Elvtr. Co.

Houston, Tex.—Plans have been filed and permit requested for the erection of a \$1,000,000 grain elvtr. to be constructed on the Houston Ship Channel by the Fegles Construction Co.

Lockney, Tex.—The Leslie Floyd Grain Co.'s interests, reported last December to have been sold to L. D. Townsend, have been purchased by the Baker Mercantile Co. The plant has been closed for some time owing to financial difficulties. Arch Keys will manage the business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Henderson Grain Co. has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000, by G. C. Henderson, Sam Strader and E. L. Buckner. Mr. Henderson has been mgr. for the Grain Marketing Co. at Fort Worth and for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. The Henderson Grain Co. will operate the Fort Worth elvtr. previously run by the Grain Marketing Co.

WISCONSIN

Elk Mound, Wis.—Fire, originating in the basement near the motors, damaged "Round Elvtr." of the Elk Mound Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 1.

Caddott, Wis.—The elvtr. under construction for E. J. Crane will soon be ready for operation. Herman Everson, formerly of Stanley, will be mgr.

Waterloo, Wis.—We have a large cribbed elvtr. that we are intending to take down in the spring and rebuild.—Wisconsin Pop Corn Co., L. E. Schultz.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Grain and the Northern State Grain shows will combine in an annual grain exhibit to be held in Menomonie on Nov. 14 to 21, inclusive.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Elvtr. "B," capacity 400,000 bus., has been designated as a registered storage house under the rules of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Benson-Quinn Co., Minneapolis, which has opened a branch office in Milwaukee with James T. Mallon in charge, has been granted a corporate membership on the exchange.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. T. Cavanaugh has been appointed federal grain supervisor at Milwaukee. He was previously stationed in Buffalo and more recently at Norfolk, Va. Harry F. Gray, for several years supervisor here, has been transferred to Duluth.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The directors of the Chamber of Commerce have indorsed the proposal made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for voluntary co-operation on the part of the grain exchanges with a view to controlling the business practices in such a way as to prevent infraction of the food and drugs act.

Corn is too cheap around 75 cents at Chicago, considering the labor employed in making a corn crop, and that workers in other industries are well paid. In the second federal bank reserve district (New York) the average weekly earnings of factory workers in August amounted to \$28.16, a slight increase over the previous month and near the highest level reached in 1920, when earnings were the largest ever reported. In that year corn sold at \$2.17 in May and 67 cents in November.

Development of a self-protective corn with a long tip-end of shuck is following the discovery by scientists that the corn-ear worm in the South naturally enters at the tip-end, eating his way until he is filled, then cutting his way out. The corn-weevil follows, entering thru the holes left by the corn-ear worm and doing further damage. With the long-shuck covered tips on the ears the corn-ear worm becomes quickly filled and usually cuts his way out before ever reaching the kernels, thus doing less damage and leaving fewer open doors for the weevil.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during August, compared with August, 1924, and for 8 months ending August, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	August 1925	August 1924	8 mos. ending 1925	Aug. 1924
Cottonseed cake, lbs....	27,311,087	6,562,579	315,441,872	97,314,626
Linseed cake, lbs.	47,884,533	55,750,604	446,451,517	426,361,277
Other oil cake, lbs.	1,343,124	.....	15,824,727	892,342
Cottonseed meal, lbs....	6,314,940	1,723,900	121,766,946	21,766,495
Linseed meal, lbs.	357,370	2,247,650	9,214,583	12,348,646
Other oil cake meal, lbs....	224,500	474,906	16,671,128	2,587,730
Bran and mid- dlings, tons.	228	25	2,899	1,267
Screenings, lbs.	215,640	105,900	4,661,461	10,104,506
Other mill feeds, tons.	447	1,566	12,485	7,094
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs.	4,108,066	1,874,810	24,530,607	13,176,372

Feedstuffs

Everett, Mass.—Fire did \$1,500 worth of damage to the stock and plant of the Beacon Stock Feed Co. recently.—S.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Paul R. Gibson has joined the Chattanooga Hay & Grain Exchange for the Happy Feed Co.—C. E. Server.

Payette, Ida.—New equipment to put the plant in first-class condition for grinding is being installed in the Idaho Alfalfa Milling Co. plant.

Bloomington, Ill.—"Weighmor" has been filed by the Illinois Feed & Elevator Co. as trade mark No. 217,882, representative of a poultry fattener.

St. Louis, Mo.—"Protomine" in large black letters has been filed by Lambert Licitonic Co., serial number 200,323, as a trade mark for stock feed.

Cincinnati, O.—The Transit Milling Co. recently installed a 1½-ton capacity grinder for grinding oats. B. F. Gump Co. furnished the machine.

Fowler, Colo.—Geo. Kapp is understood to be contemplating building an up-to-date alfalfa meal mill here as soon as he can find a suitable location.

Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Czarev is the new superintendent of the Short Milling Co. He was formerly superintendent at the Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Winer Feed Co., the largest feed concern in Chattanooga, is liquidating and will be entirely out of business by Nov. 1.—C. E. Server.

Lancaster, Pa.—Roy Eshelman, of John W. Eshelman & Sons, was stricken with appendicitis recently and rushed to a Lancaster hospital. He is recovering.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. J. Gallagher, a Minneapolis feed man, will take charge of the millfeed department of Newsome Feed & Grain Co. here, which was recently established.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Clifford Lane, formerly superintendent for the Arcady Farms Milling Co., has become connected with the H. O. Cereal Co., as buyer in the feed department.

Norman, Okla.—The feed mill capacity of Massey & Sons is being doubled. The concern manufactures corn and barley chops and dairy feeds. E. L. and C. A. Massey are in charge.

Prophetstown, Ill.—Alysworth & Thompson are remodeling their feed mill, installing new motors, machinery, elevators, electric power, etc. The capacity is being doubled. Sprout Waldron & Co. is furnishing the machinery.

Corcoran, Cal.—John T. Bell has filed trade mark No. 215,042 to represent poultry foods. It comprises 3 colored horizontal bars. Above the top one is a representation of the sun; above the next one is "Feed-Rite" in black capital letters.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Kato Sales Co. has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to deal in cereals, forage and foodstuffs. The incorporators are Fred M. Kenyon, Williamson; Harry P. Maxson, Adams Center; Frank B. Anderson, Sidney Center.

New Richmond, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. recently installed a large Sprout-Waldron Corn Cutter. This increases the plant's scratch feed capacity to 3 cars daily. An egg mash and calf meal has been added to the company's line of feeds.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Kellogg Co. recently completed a new brick and concrete, 4-story dairy and stock feed manufacturing plant fully equipped with the latest machinery and capable of producing 30 carloads of feed per week.—B. A. Smith, Kellogg Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A manufacturing and wholesale feed and grain business will be conducted by Moseley & Ward Co., recently organized here and now in operation. R. S. Moseley and Russell Ward, both experienced feed men, are the members of the company.

Hazleton (Meckling p. o.), S. D.—An up-to-date alfalfa plant for the Steele Investment Co. and Steele Bros., equipped with Fairbanks-Morse motors of 75, 40, 25 and 5 h. p., is being erected by the Younglove Const. Co. to replace one burned several months ago.

Elgin, Ill.—The mill and chattel property of the Bartlett Feed & Lumber Co. was sold at a bankruptcy sale recently to Louis Heiske and Henry W. Holt, of Lombard, for \$17,600, including a mortgage on the property. This disposed of all assets of the corporation formerly headed by H. W. Fenz, pres.

Geneva, N. Y.—A recent bulletin issued by the state experimental station declares that many of the commercial feeds now being sold in this state have no greater feeding value than common oats and that the average selling price for them is \$40.47 per ton. The ire of the feed dealers is being aroused.

A number of feed dealers of Kansas are considering the advisability of organizing a Kansas Feed Dealer's Ass'n. The greatest menace now to the feed men is from unfavorable state legislation. If we are organized these bureaucrats will not get anywhere in their nefarious bedevillments, but unorganized we are at the mercy of these parasites of society.—Sunflower.

Hamburg, Germany.—Hamburg feedstuffs dealers are optimistic over the prospects of improved business during the next year, due to the new German tariff which places a high duty on animal products. The importation of oilcake is expected to be greatly increased, since it is admitted free under the new tariff.—American Trade Commissioner Squire.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The fourth annual sales and dealer convention of the Whyte Feed Mills was held here Sept. 24 and 25. The principal address was made by John Fields, Oklahoma City, who delivered his famous lecture, "The Cow, the Sow and the Hen." The second day's program was given over to educational work and feed merchandising. The convention was closed Friday night with a cabaret banquet.—Whyte Feed Mills.

Union Grove, Ill.—We have a market all our own out here. The feeders create the demand that sometimes reaches over Chicago on oats and corn. Elevators naturally follow. We even truck feed from Agnew and Round Grove.—J. A. Bull, W. B. Bull & Son.

Feed Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, tons	1,304	1,030	.....	.....
Chicago, lbs.	27,008,000	28,237,000	80,841,000	86,394,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	4,806	3,310	10,185	10,720
New York, lbs.	1,450,000	.....	190,000	.....
Peoria, lbs.	27,420	39,820	26,480	36,440
San Francisco, lbs.	467	.....	442	.....
Wichita, bus.	2,400	.....	.....	.....

Standards for Mixed Feeds to Be Discussed.

Most of the time at the annual meeting of the Feed Control Officials of the United States, to be held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 29-30, will be given over to a discussion, pro and con, of the tentative standards for feedstuffs. In this the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is deeply interested. At the invitation of the Feed Control Officials the Manufacturers Ass'n is sending a representative to speak, in the person of W. E. Suits, Chairman of the Executive Com'te of the Ass'n, and vice-pres. and mgr. of the flour and feed department of the Quaker Oats Co.

Sec'y L. F. Brown of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has issued a call to the membership to obtain delegates who will attend prepared to present their views on the tentative standards which will be before the meeting.

This meeting will be an important one from the standpoint of millers, as the Ass'n will take up for final adoption the maximum fiber standard for grey shorts, which has been carried as "tentative" for two years at 5.5 per cent. The Millers National Federation Com'te on Feedstuffs, and millers generally who are interested in this product, contend that a maximum fiber standard of not less than 6.5 per cent is necessary in order to be commercially workable.

The tentative standards as worked out by the Feed Control Officials are:

Tentative Standards for Mixed Feeds.	
Cow and Dairy Feeds—	
Minimum of crude protein	15.00
Minimum of crude fat	3.00
Maximum of crude fiber	16.00
Horse and Mule Feeds—	
Minimum of crude protein	9.00
Minimum of crude fat	2.00
Maximum of crude fiber	15.00
Hog Feeds—	
Minimum of crude protein	14.00
Minimum of crude fat	3.50
Maximum of crude fiber	7.00
Laying Mash—	
Minimum of crude protein	18.00
Minimum of crude fat	3.50
Maximum of crude fiber	7.00
And 20 per cent of the mixture must be of animal origin.	

Wheat Products.

Wheat Shorts—	
Minimum of protein	16.00
Minimum of fat	3.00
Maximum of fiber	3.50
Wheat Bran—	
Minimum of protein	14.50
Minimum of fat	3.50
Maximum of fiber	11.00
Brown Shorts—	
Minimum of protein	16.00
Minimum of fat	3.50
Gray Shorts—	
Minimum of protein	16.00
Minimum of fat	3.50

Label Recommendation for Mineral Feeds.
The percentage of salt.
The percentage of limestone or precipitated carbonates of lime as the case may be.
The percentage of phosphate rock or precipitated phosphate of lime as the case may be.
The percentage of wood ashes.
The kind and percentage of iodine.
Common names of other ingredients.
The percentage of protein, fat and fiber if present.

Mixtures Claimed to Contain a Medicinal Value.
It is recommended that mixtures claimed to contain a medicinal value be classified as drugs.

Screenings Refuse.

It was the sense of the ass'n that the residue after removing wheat, oats or barley from screenings must be called "screenings refuse."

Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala., shipped a quantity of peanut meal into Florida, which was declared misbranded according to information filed by the U. S. Attorney. The label declared the product contained 45% protein, whereas it contained only 41.46%. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$10 imposed.

International Vegetable Oil Co., Raleigh, N. C., shipped various consignments of cotton seed meal into the state of Pennsylvania. A portion was labeled to contain 41% protein and not more than 10% fibre. The remainder was labeled "41.12% protein equivalent to ammonia 8%" and not more than 10% fibre. Analysis of samples from 4 lots showed in every case less than 8% ammonia, less than 40% protein, and more than 10% fibre. The court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

F. W. Brode Corp., Memphis, Tenn., shipped a quantity of cotton seed meal into the State of Kentucky which was labeled to contain 43% protein. An information filed by the U. S. attorney alleged it contained a smaller amount, approximately 39.6%. A fine of \$50 and costs was imposed.

Clayton Oil Mills, Clayton, N. C., shipped 298 sacks of cotton seed meal into Virginia, which was labeled to contain ammonia, 7%; protein, 36%. The article contained less than 36% protein, according to a libel filed by the U. S. attorney. No claimant appeared and the article was ordered sold by the United States marshal.

Robeson Manufacturing Co., Lumberton, N. C., shipped a quantity of cotton seed meal into New Jersey which was labeled to contain not less than 36% protein and 7% ammonia, and not more than 14% crude fibre. Analysis showed it to contain 6.66% ammonia, 34.25% protein and 17.33% crude fibre. The fine was \$25 and costs.

Kansas Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo., shipped 64 sacks of shorts and screenings to Fort Dodge, Ia., which were labeled "Wheat Grey Shorts and Screenings." Brown shorts had been substituted wholly or in part, according to a libel filed by the U. S. attorney. Kansas Flour Mills paid the costs of the proceedings, executed a bond for \$500, whereupon it procured the article.

Munday Cotton Oil Co., Munday, Tex., shipped 150 sacks of cotton seed cake to Wallace, Kan. The labels declared the product to contain 43% protein. A libel filed by the U. S. attorney alleged it to contain a lesser amount. The product was released to the manufacturers on payment of costs and execution of bonds for \$500, conditioned in that the product be relabeled correctly.

Mississippi Elevator Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped a quantity of horse and mule feed, alleged to be misbranded, from Tennessee into Georgia. The product was labeled to contain a minimum of 9% protein, 2% fat and a maximum of 15% fibre, whereas analysis showed it to contain only 6.24% protein, 1.39% fat and 17.67% of fibre. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$20 imposed.

Choctaw Cotton Oil Co., Shawnee, Okla., shipped 200 sacks of cotton seed cake to Hutchinson, Kan., which was guaranteed to contain not less than 43% protein. A libel filed by the U. S. attorney alleged it to contain a much smaller amount. The product was released to the shippers on payment of costs, execution of a bond for \$500 and agreement to relabel the product correctly.

B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo., shipped 400 sacks of wheat gray shorts and screenings into Kansas City, Kan. According to a libel filed by the U. S. attorney a necessary ingredient had been abstracted in the process of manufacture. The product was released to the shipper on payment of costs and execution of a \$500 bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled correctly.

Platt Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 45 sacks of cotton seed meal into the state of Ohio. The labels declared the product to contain 43% protein, whereas it actually contained less, according to libels filed by the U. S. attorney. The product was released to Wm. P. Heigel, Dawn, O., and Charles A. Heigel, Versailles, O., on payment of costs and execution of bonds aggregating \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled correctly.

Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., shipped 100 sacks of gray shorts into Arkansas which were labeled "Grey Shorts & Wheat Screenings" whereas brown shorts had been mixed with the product, according to a libel filed by the U. S. attorney. Darragh Co., Little Rock, Ark., appeared as claimant and obtained the product upon paying the costs, executing a bond for \$100 and agreeing to relabel it "Wheat Brown Shorts and Ground Screenings."

J. F. Weinmann Milling Co., shipped from Little Rock, Ark., 60 sacks of gray shorts and screenings to Monroe, La., which were labeled "Wheat Gray Shorts and Screenings." According to a libel filed by the U. S. attorney, brown shorts had been mixed with the product. Southern Grocer Co., Monroe, La., appeared as claimant and the product was released on payment of costs and execution of a bond for

\$100, conditioned in part that the product be properly relabeled.

Wheat Smut Breaks All Records.

"Stinking smut has made a new record, it has taken more toll from the 1925 wheat crop than ever known before," says H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Continuing, he says, "Last year from 12 to 25 per cent of the wheat of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado was smutty. This year it has increased to from 15 to 50 per cent and with so much smutty seed in the country, the chances are good for still more smut next year.

"Farmers all over the smut-infested territory consider it good business to take out insurance for life, fire, wind and hail. Why should they not take out insurance against smut? Seed treatment is the insurance and it can be done for less than ten cents per acre, including material and labor.

"The new copper carbonate dust method of seed treatment is considered better than any of the old methods. In order to prevent smut, copper carbonate dust must be mixed with the seed at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per bushel, depending on the smuttness of the seed. On account of the difficulty in mixing this fine dust and the sickening effect it has on the human, if inhaled, the treatment cannot be made by shoveling, it must be done in some kind of a mixer, either home-made or commercial. Even with a mixer, it is a good idea to wear a dust mask or place a wet handkerchief over the nose and mouth, to prevent inhaling the dust. An old barrel churn with baffle plates fixed on the inside, a concrete mixer, a barrel or a box made to revolve by means of crank or a gas engine, will do the work. Two minutes turning of the mixer is required for thorough work. Two men can easily treat 25 to 30 bushels an hour. Copper carbonate treatment improves the germinating qualities of the seed."

OAT BLEACHERS

Now is the time to figure on your Oat Bleacher requirements for the coming season. We specialize in Oat Bleachers and can give you prompt service.

THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY
1223 So. Talman Avenue
CHICAGO

Seeds

Springfield, Mo.—The Springfield Seed Co. is remodeling its house.

New York, N. Y.—A new brokerage business in field seeds will be conducted by Fred S. Radway under his own name.

Madison, Wis.—Al M. Eldridge, formerly with the Iowa Seed Co. at Des Moines, has become connected with the L. L. Olds Seed Co.

Athens, Tex.—The stock of the bankrupt Seed House has been purchased by W. V. Cumbie, who has already entered the seed business.

Augusta, Ga.—Willett Seed Co. has been taken over by the J. Bolgiano Seed Co. of Baltimore, to be operated as a southern branch.

Green Springs, O.—A new warehouse has been completed by Oatman & Monfort Seed Co. as an addition to its plant here, which has bin capacity for 35,000 bus.

Amenia, N. D.—Considerable remodeling and repair work has been done on the seed plant of the Amenia Seed & Grain Co. by the Younglove Construction Co.

Frederick, Okla.—Northwestern Elevator Co. has recently added field seeds to its list of side lines. It has handled most of the alfalfa seed grown in this vicinity this season.

Oasis, Utah.—The Utah Seed Growers' Ass'n of Oasis and Desert has been incorporated for \$15,000. Officers are O. L. Crawford, pres.; J. C. Hawley, vice-pres.; E. J. Eliason, sec'y, and W. Huff, treas.

Hazin, Ark.—Fire destroyed the seed house, gin and over \$2,000 worth of bagging in the L. D. Hall cotton gin on Sept. 22. Total estimated loss was \$25,000, covered by insurance. Rebuilding will commence immediately.—P. J. P.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A recent radio announcers' popularity contest conducted by the "Radio Digest" resulted in Henry Field, of the Henry Field Seed Co., being pronounced second only to Graham McNamee of station WEAf of New York City.

Grand Junction, Colo.—The Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n purchased the property of the Wm. Uttermann Seed Co. on Sept. 17, under a restraint warrant insuring collection of taxes due the county, a sum of \$967.63.

New Orleans, La.—Plans for construction of a new seed plant to cost nearly \$150,000, are being prepared by Chris. Reuter, seed dealer. It will be located on the outskirts

Seed Movement in September.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1924, were as follows:

FLAXSEED			
Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Chicago, bus.,	208,000	137,000	1,000
Duluth, bus.,	2,408,989	1,727,806	941,511
St. Wm., bus.,	194,001	33,924	1,018,730
Milwaukee, bus.,	61,190	95,960	
Minneapolis, bus.,	3,330,670	2,264,720	1,097,320
Superior, bus.,	892,965	1,178,295	407,782
			833,997
KAFIR AND MILO			
Ft. Worth, cars	71	26	32
Kans. City, bus.,	68,200	62,700	147,000
St. Louis, bus.,	51,600	26,400	42,000
Wichita, bus.,	8,400	3,600	53,800
			2,400
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.,	393,000	346,000	77,000
Milwaukee, lbs.,	339,825	440,276	81,677
New York, bags	120		233,700
Bushels, alsike included,			3,457
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.,	7,599,000	12,714,000	4,021,000
Milwaukee, lbs.,	1,946,560	121,300	67,190

*5 weeks ending Oct. 2.

of the city and will be ready for occupation next spring.

St. Louis, Mo.—The plant of D. I. Bushnell, which burned recently, is being repaired and re-equipped with seed handling and seed cleaning machinery, conveyors, storage bins and other equipment.

Sioux City, Ia.—New seed bins, complete elevating equipment, a dust collector, 3 Fairbanks-Morse electric motors and cleaning equipment are being installed in the plant of the Haley-Neeley Co. by the Younglove Construction Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—H. A. John, pres. and gen'l mgr. of the Sioux City Seed Co., was killed Sept. 20, by a speeding automobilist, while he was on a pleasure trip in Michigan visiting relatives and friends. Tho he was well into the seventies, he was still active in the seed trade and innumerable friends mourn his passing.

Glasgow, Mont.—A \$1,100 gravity cleaner and a clipper cleaner is being installed by the Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers' Ass'n to handle northern Montana alfalfa seed. County Agent M. E. Stebbins will be supervisor; Theo. Gran will take charge of the cleaning and grading.

"Protection of Seed Wheat from Insects," by E. O. Essig [Pan Pacific Ent., 1 (1924), No. 2], explains how the treatment of seed wheat for bunt with copper carbonate dust at the rate of 2 oz. per bu. is said to kill all the weevils and other insects and to prevent reinfestation.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Miss Harriet Swart has been placed in charge of analysis of seeds for the State Board of Agriculture. She handles seeds for analysis as to purity, germination and grade, testing for noxious and other weeds. Fees are 25c for 1 analysis, 35 cents for 2, and 50 cents for 3.

Kansas City, Mo.—An irregular tract of land containing approximately 9,000 square feet, adjoining the plant of the J. G. Peppard Seed Co., has been purchased by that company for future development. It formerly belonged to the Schriber Milling Co., the plant of which was destroyed by an explosion several years ago.

Bluffton, Ind.—Clarence M. Young, 25, was arrested by Sheriff Noah Frauhiger when it was discovered 10 sacks of timothy seed had been stolen from the Ossian elevator, 5 of which were later sold by Young to the Bryant elevator in Jay county. The other 5 were found in a garage in Bluffton, where Young kept a truck. Trial is pending.

Detroit, Mich.—Joseph Lee Gillespie, 64, sec'y-treas. of the American Seed Co., died in the Henry Ford hospital, Sept. 21, following an illness of several months. He came to Detroit from Virginia at the age of 18, and entered the employ of the D. M. Ferry Co., with which he remained for 20 years. Then he became connected with the American Seed Co. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth McKay Gillespie, a daughter and a son.

Lafayette, Ind.—Recent analysis of 13 samples of lawn grass seed mixtures offered for sale in various parts of Indiana, and collected at random, showed an average of 60-985 weed seeds in each pound. They include the seed of such troublesome plants as buckhorn, sorrel and plantain. Hansen, a weed specialist at Purdue university, says buyers should use seed properly labeled in accordance with the Indiana seed law, or buy re-cleaned seed separately and mix it at home in order to avoid infesting their lawns.

"Sunflowers and Sunflower Seed," by F. T. Shutt, (Canada Expt. Farms, Div. Chem. Interim Rpt., 1922) gives an analysis of sunflowers in progressive stages of growth and at different spacings, caused by the experi-

mentors to determine their bearing on cultural, feeding, and fertility problems. A low weight per 1,000 seed seems to be associated with a relatively high proportional weight of kernel, and vice versa, high weight of seed means a relatively low weight of kernel and high weight of hull. High weight is also associated with high fiber content. A high oil content is associated with low protein, and vice versa.

Minneapolis, Minn.—As our new flaxseed crop begins to arrive in Minneapolis about the middle of August and there were less than 100 cars received first half of August, we include August receipts in figuring on the movement of the new crop. Receipts in the three primary markets August and September, 1924, were 3,798 cars; August and September, 1925, they were 6,012 cars. The first three days of October will make receipts on this crop to date about 6,500 cars. We find the unloading of 300 cars to average about 1,400 bus. gross per car. Estimating 10% dockage, this would indicate the arrival at terminals of over 8 million bus. There has been quite a large movement of cars from Minneapolis to Duluth, but we estimate this to be offset by cars from the country direct to mills at Chicago, Milwaukee, Red Wing and Des Moines.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Toledo, O.—Clover seed sharply higher: Bulls hold all the aces at the moment. Seems that way or why a bulge of about \$1.50 in a week? Late hard and continuous rains caused a new deal and in the shuffle the longs drew the aces. Won't cut down the quantity to any extent but no doubt the quality suffered, and the October and December futures felt the change. Offerings decreased as they always do when market gets under a full upward swing. Naturally one wants to get all he can. Sometimes they overstay the market. Toledo receipts so small one wonders if an actual shortage really exists, or whether it's keen competition among the rural markets as well as the big centers that keeps the seed away from one big speculative market. Have seen other years similar that faded away in the spring when the show-down came. Many times these shortages are myths. Just temporarily out of sight. Remember, this season's wheat crop is very short, but like clover, it's a world's commodity and the price of wheat is now the lowest in many a moon.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds (in pounds) during September, 1925, compared with September, 1924:

	1925.	1924.
Alfalfa	36,100	233,406
Canada bluegrass	2,500	5,700
Alsike clover	998,900	544,500
Crimson clover	1,432,700	1,008,400
Red clover		90,600
White clover	56,300	79,400
Clover mixtures	2,500	
Grass mixtures		100
Broom-corn millet		
Orchard grass	16,200	65,200
Rape	1,022,700	150,900
English ryegrass	134,000	147,300
Italian ryegrass	143,500	87,600
Timothy		
Hairy vetch	396,100	302,900
Spring vetch		138,600
Bentgrass	6,700	3,700
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	71,000	1,700
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	20,200	
Carpet grass		
Crested dog's tail		
Chewings fescue	35,100	122,500
Other fescues	106,400	69,600
Molasses grass	36,600	
Rescue grass		
Rhodes grass		
Rough-stalked meadow grass	4,900	
Sainfoin		
Sweet vernal grass	300	
Tall paspalum	200	
Velvet grass	5,900	
Wood meadow grass	2,200	

Two-Day Meeting of Seedmen.

The American Seed Trade Ass'n, Mail Order Division, held a fall meeting in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Oct. 1 and 2. Most of the delegates were optimistic about business prospects for next spring. Attendance was good.

The general consensus of opinion is that the supply of garden seed available as a whole is no more than necessary to meet the demands normally made.

Fall Meeting of Iowa Seed Dealers.

The Iowa Seed Dealers' Ass'n held its fall meeting at Ames, Ia., in the Agricultural Hall. During a short business session in the morning L. H. Hunter, vice-pres., was in the chair.

Professor Hughes of the Iowa State Agricultural College gave an interesting discussion on the comparative value of clover seed.

Dr. Melhus discussed plant diseases and fungicides.

A trip over the horticultural experiment plots took up the remainder of the morning. It was led by Professor Voltz.

Luncheon was held in the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria. Here Mr. Heusenkveld of the college staff gave a preliminary report of the experiments with inoculation of soy beans.

Mr. Kephart, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, explained experiments with domestic and imported clovers.

Mr. Jenkins described corn breeding activities now being conducted at Ames.

With a ride on two flat-top wagons drawn by tractors thru the experimental fields the meeting adjourned *sine die*. Geo. L. Kurtzweil is the newly appointed sec'y of the Ass'n.

Dry Heat to Increase Germination of Alfalfa Seed.

The effect of dry heat on commercial alfalfa seed, on alfalfa seed of different colors, and on certain weed seeds, comprised a recent study at the Utah Agricultural College. Subjecting the commercial alfalfa seed to temperatures between 60 and 90 degrees C. (140 to 194 degrees F.) increased the percentage of germination, due to its reducing the number of hard seeds. Light green or yellow seed was apparently more responsive than brown seed. Inferior seed subjected to 85 to 90 degrees of dry heating is probably killed.

Russian thistle and white tumbleweed seeds are apparently killed at 85 to 90 degrees C. maintained for 4 hours and seeds of sour dock and buckhorn plantain are seriously affected at that temperature. Tumbling mustard resisted the heat; and no temperature below 92 degrees seriously affected green foxtail. While the experiments with fodder were rather inconclusive, it is believed it can be killed when in the alfalfa seed, by heating to between 80 and 90 degrees for 4 hours.

Full details regarding the experiments are published in "The Effect of Dry Heat on Alfalfa Seed and Its Adulterants," by E. V. Staker (*Journ. Amer. Soc. Agron.*, 17 (1925), No. 1).

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for August, compared with August, 1924, and for 8 months ending with August, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	IMPORTS		8 mos. ending Aug.	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Alfalfa, lbs.....	39,818	1,267,396	1,092,723	7,350,673
Beans, lbs.....	6,632,214	4,256,429	62,095,132	43,838,462
Peas, lbs.....	1,281,770	1,277,519	14,766,293	10,838,626
Clover, lbs.....	3,177,256	2,228,694	20,824,688	33,296,224
Gr. seeds, lbs.....	263,501	166,462	1,866,948	1,383,081
	EXPORTS			
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Alfalfa, lbs.....	181,018	21,226	335,821	90,078
Beans, bus.....	28,975	69,746	276,366	391,175
Peas, bus.....	2,618	3,889	31,590	48,045
Clover, lbs.....	750	1,043	696,914	462,478
Timothy, lbs.....	204,008	159,021	9,413,582	9,291,727
Other grass seeds, lbs.....	236,183	87,869	3,025,756	1,341,184

Oswego as a Grain Port.

A discussion of the possibilities of making Oswego, N. Y., on the northern border of the state and doing considerable shipping over the Oswego and New York State Barge canals, a grain center for the exportation of grain thru the canals to New York, thence across the Atlantic, took place at a hearing conducted by the New York Canal Inquiry Commission in the Oswego City Hall on Sept. 24. Senator Gibbs was in charge.

Pres. F. B. Shepherd of the Oswego Harbor and Dock Commission presented evidence presaging plans for developing Oswego into a port with a tremendous volume of bulk commerce for the barge canal when the new Welland canal will have been completed. He advised installation of a grain dryer in the state elevator at Oswego.

Frederick H. Fay, engineer for the local commission, discussed the Welland canal and showed that its completion would mean a reduction in carrying costs of 2 cents per bushel on grain from the upper lakes to Montreal. Since 1909 Montreal has exported 44% more grain than New York. He claimed that in 1930 either Oswego and the canal route must be developed or New York will lose to Montreal a substantial part of its export grain trade.

Canada is spending \$110,000,000 on the construction of the Welland canal, which when completed will permit sufficiently low rates that a Canadian port, probably Prescott or Kingston, may be used for transferring Montreal export grain. This will take from Buffalo the large quantities of Canadian grain that are at present exported thru New York.

New York is already a step ahead of Montreal, according to the brief prepared by Mr. Fay, "because it has a large grain elevator already built at Oswego, the natural transfer point," and the additional cost of bringing grain to that point over Buffalo from the head of the lakes is only 1/2 cent per bushel. To effect

a saving to the shipper of 2 cents per bushel and meet the Canadian competition it will be necessary to carry grain from Oswego to New York City for 2 1/2 cents less per bushel than the present rate from Buffalo to New York City, which prevails at 8 cents. Oswego would have added advantage in west-bound cargoes from New York which Montreal has not. Mr. Fay concluded with:

Before the Barge Canal can do its full part in transportation of grain to New York, additional elevator capacity will be needed. The State of New York is definitely committed to the policy of providing, thru its canal system, water routes for the free use of carriers. The expense may well be justified by the indirect benefits accruing to the State as a whole. Full return upon its present investment and protection against outside competition after the opening of the Welland ship canal can only be secured by the use of the Oswego canal route to the fullest possible extent.

Thus, while Buffalo must suffer thru the completion of the Welland canal, New York can save for herself a large share of the grain export business she is now doing and the shipper from the head of the lakes will be blessed with a lower rate on transportation of his grain.

New Company with an Old Line of Grain Machinery.

Newly entering into the grain machinery field is the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O., successors to the Philip Smith Manufacturing Co. An entirely new list of stock holders and officers took command June 1, this year. Carl F. Berger is general manager.

All products not directly connected with the grain machinery business are being disposed of by the new concern. Attention is being devoted to the manufacturing of shellers, cleaners, drags, dumps, heads and boots, bearings, hangers and other equipment. Particular attention is being given to the manufacturing of corn shellers, including a combined sheller and boot, which was originated by this company.

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WRITE YOUR LETTER NOW—TIME IS SHORT

Seedburo Quality grain and seed testing equipment is used by the Government, Grain Inspection Departments and more than 10,000 mills and elevators. Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers, Scales, Sieves, Tryers, Wt. per Bu. Testers and complete Grading Equipment. Adequate stock always. Prompt shipment is assured. Prepare now for handling new corn. Complete catalog free on request.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Carriers

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Northwest Regional Advisory Board will meet here Oct. 20.

Practically no car shortage was reported for the period ending Sept. 15, when there was a surplus of 160,368 all freight cars, according to the American Railway Ass'n.

Class 1 railroads on Sept. 14 had 160,368 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, according to the American Railway Ass'n. This was an increase of 13,370 cars over the number reported Sept. 7.

Fredonia, Kan.—Kansas railroads have been ordered to reduce the intrastate rates on flaxseed, linseed oil and meal by 40%, as a result of proceedings before the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, brought by the Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has amended its grain tariffs from Nebraska stations and stations on its Winner branch in South Dakota, to Kansas City, to provide for routing via Lincoln, Neb., and Rock Island, effective Sept. 20.

Announcement is made by the Western Maryland Railway that thru rates on grain from points in Ontario on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk lines, at present in effect to Baltimore, are now applicable on the Western Maryland Railway to its Port Covington elevator.

Great Lakes shipping will continue on the part of the Canadians until the Canadian government ceases to operate the signals on Lake Superior, Dec. 14. The Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal will remain open long enough to permit steamers clearing on Dec. 14 to pass thru.

The Kansas City Southern and M. K. T. railroads now absorb connecting lines' out-bound switching charges on grain, grain products and grain by-products when destined to local or competitive destinations, from Kansas City. The K. C. S. absorbs cross-town switching charges regardless of the destinations, when the rate from Kansas City is 10 cents per 100 lbs. or higher.

A proposition by western carriers to establish a rule in the transit tariffs that the transit privileges provided for will not apply upon cars which have not been unloaded was docketed for consideration by Western Trunk Line Com'te recently. Many of the present transit tariffs applicable in Western Trunk Line territory do not so specifically provide. After argument before the Com'te the subject was dismissed.

Proposed restriction of proportional rates on cottonseed cake, meal and other cottonseed products from various origins in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma to Memphis, Cairo, Thebes and East St. Louis and of proportional rates on cottonseed meal, hulls and cake from Blytheville, Jonesboro, Osceola and intermediate Arkansas points to Memphis was condemned by the I. C. C. in I. & S. No. 2436. The schedules were ordered cancelled.

The compensation of employees of Western lines per transportation service train mile in 1911 was 98 cents. In 1924 it was \$2.16, an increase of 120.41 per cent. The increase in total compensation in 1924 over 1911 was \$584,122,534, or 127.8 per cent. The increase in total gross revenues in 1924 over 1911 was but 96.5 per cent. While an increase in gross revenues is shown, it does not amount to anywhere near the increase in the rate of compensation of employees.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Following the retirement of Samuel Rea as pres. of the Pennsylvania railroad, W. W. Atterbury, formerly vice-pres., was elected to replace him.

St. Louis, Mo.—An illustrated circular has been sent to members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange by Chas. Rippin, sec'y, asking their co-operation in preventing loss and damage by proper loading of cars.

Chicago, Ill.—A new record is believed to have been established when the Steamer William Fitch loaded a cargo of 184,500 bus. of corn at the Northwestern elevator here last week, in one hour and forty minutes.

Application for rescission of the order of the Dominion Railway Board of Sept. 2, equalizing rates on grain and flour moving west thru Vancouver, with rates on the same commodities moving east to Fort William for equal distances has been received by the board. Out of 16 separate applications only 3 asked maintenance of the reduced west bound rates, the Vancouver Board of Trade, and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against northwestern railroads by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota, charging rates on grain, grain products and flax seed from points of production in South Dakota to Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago are unjust and unreasonable, when compared with rates on the same commodities from Minnesota and North Dakota stations to the same markets.

Washington, D. C.—An amendment to Rule XIII (b) of the Rules and Practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provides, "In case any portion of a tariff, report, circular, or other document on file with the Commission, or of the record before the Commission in any proceeding other than the one on hearing, is offered in evidence a true copy of such portion shall be presented for the record in the form of an exhibit. When exhibits of a documentary character are to be offered in evidence, copies must be furnished to opposing counsel."—Geo. B. McGinty, sec'y, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Kansas City, Mo.—Grain shippers here are seeking reparation for alleged overcharges by the Burlington railroad on grain shipments to southeastern points. The Russell Grain Co. is the plaintiff in the complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has made claim for \$9,000. W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner and sec'y of the Board of Trade and F. H. Tipton, ass't transportation commissioner, represent the grain company. They contend that prior to the rate revision nearly a year ago, the Burlington charged 15 cents a 100 lbs. more on grain shipments from Kansas City to Birmingham and Atlanta than the tariff regulations authorized.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A petition addressed to the railroads serving the Northwest and their connections asks a favorable revision of all-rail freight rates on flour and grain moving eastward. Behind it are the milling and grain interests of Minnesota and the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission. It is complained that Duluth has been permitted to usurp the place of Minneapolis as a terminal market and that Buffalo is rapidly overhauling the city as a milling center, due to inequalities of rates. At present wheat shipped from Duluth by lake freighters can be unloaded in New York 18c cheaper per 100 lbs. than all-rail shipped wheat from Minneapolis terminal elevators. A meeting of the railroad traffic representatives will be called in Chicago Oct. 20 to consider again a 6-cent decrease in the all-rail wheat and flour rates from Minneapolis to the east.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its annual convention in the Hotel Sherman here Nov. 18 and 19. The Executive Com'te will meet at the same place on the 16th and 17th. The annual banquet will be served on the evening of the 18th.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 54,041 cars during the week ending Sept. 19, which was 9,351 cars over the loadings of the previous week, but 14,497 cars under the same week last year, according to the American Railway Ass'n. Western districts alone had loadings totaling 38,419 cars.

Duluth, Minn.—A meeting of the grain terminal com'te and members of the Duluth Board of Trade on Oct. 6 decided that it would be unnecessary to take any action on the congestion of grain at that market. It was believed that the situation would right itself within a week.

I. C. C. Activities.

Transit on grain at A. & V. Ry. stations is the subject of a hearing Oct. 26 by I. C. C. Examiner Konigsberg at Jackson, Miss.

In 12244 the I. C. C. has ordered the publication before Oct. 12 of prescribed distance rates on grain and the establishment subsequently of specific rates in the Oklahoma rate case within 60 days thereafter.

Reparation has been recommended by Examiner M. W. Knowlton in No. 16683, Geo. C. Speir & Co., Inc. vs. Alabama Great Southern, et al. He found rates on shipments of cottonseed hull fiber or shavings from Sylacauga, Ala., to Meridian, Miss., excessive.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled against a proposed reduction in grain rates from Kansas City to destinations in Arkansas, Louisiana, the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast, claiming the present rates are reasonable and just.

Washington, D. C.—The carriers recently attempted to increase the rates on coarse grain from points in Nebraska to Memphis and New Orleans and points basing thereon, by from 2½ cents to 9 cents per 100 lbs. In I. & S. Docket 2281 the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled against these advances.

Recommendation that reparation be awarded the Victor Milling Co. in its case against the M. P. R. R. et al., docket No. 15826, was made by the I. C. C. examiner on finding that wheat originating at points west of Kansas City, shipped from there to Oklahoma City, milled in transit at Marshall, Mo., was misrouted.

An injunction against a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the application of lower rates on grain and grain products from Oklahoma points into Texas, is sought by Texas millers. The new rates are effective Oct. 12. The application of the Texas millers for a rehearing was refused.

Grain rates from Des Moines, Ia., territory to Texas should be the same as those from Council Bluffs, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., according to a recent decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, sustaining a complaint filed by Des Moines shipping interests. Railroads were ordered to file new schedules before Nov. 30.

Complaint of Hogan Bros. against C. B. & Q. R. R. et al., docket 16656, was recommended dismissed when the I. C. C. examiner found freight, demurrage and reconignment charges collected on a carload of wheat bran and wheat shorts originating at Wray, Colo., and re-shipped from Kansas City to Atlanta, Ga., were not unlawful.

Charges collected on a car of wheat shipped from Chappell, Neb., to Wichita, Kan., stored there and re-shipped to San Diego, Cal., were reasonable, according to docket No. 15897, Wainlingford Bros. vs. C. R. I. & P. R. R. et al. The case was dismissed. The R. I. transit tariff did not permit storage in transit on wheat shipped out over other lines. Nor did the tariffs of the Orient, which took the grain beyond, allow storage regardless of the identity of the outbound carrier.

The Canadian wheat pool's initial payment on wheat is the same as last year, \$1 per bu. for No. 1 northern basis in store at Fort William, less freight and other charges to that terminal.

Changes in Rates

Erle supplement No. 11 to tariff 182-G, I. C. C. No. A-6558, effective Oct. 18, reduces certain Ohio rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 16 to tariff No. 5702-H, I. C. C. No. 9566, effective Oct. 1, cancels supplement No. 15, and the application of proportional rates are increased as herein described on thru and transit shipments, etc.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9552, effective Oct. 1, cancels supplements Nos. 2 and 7; increases the application of proportional rates; and eliminates the Kansas City routing from a number of stations.

I. C. supplement No. 53 to tariff 1537-G, effective Oct. 22, cancels route No. 56, Brookport, Cairo, Gale, Metropolis, and Mounds, Ill., to Lock Haven, Fidelity, and Jacksonville, Ill., over the C. P. & St. L., and gives the rules governing the application of proportional and reshipping rates on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds.

C. & A. supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 1602-H, I. C. C. No. A-1754, announces the absorption of the Central Wisconsin Ry. by the Fairchild & North-Eastern Ry.; notes a reduction in rates on grain and grain products applying at Kansas City, Mo. (when originating at other points or when milled from grain originating at other points) via the Mo. Pac.; reduces the rate on wheat and corn from Kansas City, Mo. (when from beyond), to 19 Illinois points (Index Nos. 1131-1-17) via the Big Four and to 4 Illinois stations on the Southern Ry. (Index Nos. 2622-25). Advances are listed on wheat and corn from Kansas City, Mo. (when from beyond) to 9 Wisconsin points on the F. & N. E. (Index Nos. 425-434), as well as to Wilmet Spur, Ill. (on the M. St. P. & S. S. M. Ry.) thru the application of combination rates. When routed from Kansas City, Mo., to Big Four stations (Index Nos. 1129 to 1131, incl.) via Alton, Ill., or to Westfield R. R. stations (Index Nos. 2800 to 2805, incl.) via East St. Louis, Ill., a reduction is also effective, effective Oct. 1.

Car Supply Service Unequaled.

In the first eight months of 1925 over 99.9 per cent of the freight cars for which shippers asked the railways were furnished to them exactly when and where they were wanted.—The *Railway Age*, in its current issue says: "If any other industry can show a better record of giving its customers what they want when they want it, let it speak up."

"The achievement of the railways in handling for over two years a large and at times record-breaking freight business, and throughout this time maintaining substantial and usually large surpluses of freight cars, has been widely commented upon as a striking reflection of the increase that has been effected in the efficiency of their operation," the *Railway Age* says. "The most remarkable freight car figures reported thus far during 1925, however, have not been those regarding car surpluses, but those regarding car shortage."

"There has been a large net surplus throughout the year. In the past, however, no matter how large a surplus has been reported, there almost always have been shortages reported here and there. There are about two and one-half million freight cars, and they must be distributed for loading among all the communities on railway lines, and it is almost impracticable so to distribute them that every shipper will on every day have all the cars that he has asked for placed at his disposal on that day. And yet there actually have been three weeks in the present year in every day of which every shipper in the United States was supplied with every car he wanted, and the average daily number of unfilled requisitions of shippers for cars has been reduced so low that it may almost be said that in supplying shippers with cars the railways have rendered perfect service."

Charging Back Freight on Dockage.

As bearing on the question of "Freight on Dockage" published in "Asked—Answered" in this number, there is reprinted a decision given Oct. 27, 1917, by the arbitration com'te No. 2 of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, composed of Elmer Hutchinson, John S. Green and F. E. Barker. The com'te had to decide as it did altho the shipper introduced letters from different Pacific Northwestern dealers to show that it was the rule and practice for the buyer to pay the freight on the dockage.

In other words, if the shipment has been made to Seattle or Portland the shipper could not have been charged back the dockage, but as the wheat was billed to Minneapolis and sale was alleged to be subject to the rules of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce because the buyer was a member, the charging back of the freight was authorized.

Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., Portland Ore., plaintiff, v. Barkmeyer Grain & Seed Co., Great Falls, Mont., defendant.

Rule VIII, Sec. 10.—Offers of purchase shall be made subject to the usual and the same charges of this association to include, and they shall include, switching, inspection, weighing, freight—if a delivered bid, and freight on dockage if a track bid—interest on advances, and all other charges according to the rules of this association the same as if said grain or seed were handled on commission through said association.

The defendants present account sales from various firms and letters from others showing this to be the custom in the northwestern markets.

This matter has given the com'te a great deal of concern from the fact that our Ass'n trade rules are silent on this point and from the further fact that the central and eastern markets have not had any experience in the matter of dockage until after the promulgation of the federal grades of wheat, which became effective July 1, 1917.

As a general proposition it would seem that the shipper of wheat that contained a certain percentage of dockage should be entitled to remuneration for the value of the dockage, if there be any value to it, and that in a sale of wheat, f.o.b. shipper's station, it would not be fair to take a sometimes valuable ingredient, determined dockage, and allow the shipper nothing for it and also to charge the shipper an added penalty of freight to destination.

Your com'te finds that there is a sentiment among some of the specialists in the grain standardization bureau of the department of agriculture that the shipper should be allowed the value of all of his commodity, whether it be contract grain or dockage. They have also found that in many sections this is now being done in several different ways.

It is a fact as ascertained by the agents of the department of agriculture in their exhaustive data gathered in all parts of the United States that wheat is handled in the northwestern markets at a much less margin of profit than elsewhere in the United States, and that this is largely a result of the practice of taking the dockage without remuneration to the shipper. This has been practiced in those markets for several years.

However, the confirmation of purchase of the defendants stated: "This contract is subject to the rules, regulations and customs of terminal markets." This confirmation was not objected to by the plaintiffs, as provided for in trade rule No. 4, section (A). Further the rules of the Minneapolis market require its members to charge back to shippers freight on dockage, even on sales made f.o.b. shipping point, hence our decision is in favor of the defendants and we order the costs of arbitration to be paid by the plaintiffs.

Large Orders for Canada (?)

A recent press report from Winnipeg, Man., hints at large grain purchases being made in Canada. It says:

The government of the state of Chita, Soviet Russia, has placed orders in Winnipeg this week for 10 million bushels of Canadian wheat to go out by way of Pacific Coast ports. Besides this wheat for Chita, the Orient has booked 8 million bushels of wheat and large quantities of flour with Winnipeg companies to be shipped thru Vancouver. It is estimated more than 100,000 barrels of Canadian flour have left Vancouver for the Orient during the last thirty days.

The report is not given credence by prominent members of the grain trade. Efforts to confirm it were unavailing; and one Chicago newspaper withdrew the report from its later editions. The circulation of false market reports is punishable under the Grain Futures Act; and it is hoped those guilty of circulating various rumors about the Russian grain movement can be reached.

Missouri River Conference.

A Missouri River Navigation Conference will be held in Kansas City, Oct. 19 and 20. Official calls were mailed out locally to city and county officials and to government officials in 7 states the latter part of September. Bankers, merchants, and farmers will comprise the larger portion of the gathering, as indicated by first answers. The call states:

"Improving every possible outlet to the sea to the utmost, and using them to the limit, will

"1. Decrease the cost of shipping western products to distant markets.

"2. Create new and better markets close at hand.

"3. Change the Panama Canal from a hindrance to a help."

Sources of supply have moved inland. Lower rates to the seaboard, as would be afforded by making the Missouri River navigable, would greatly increase and improve the business of the exporter and importer of middle and southwest products.

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For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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CHICAGO

Supreme Court Decisions

"Hay."—The stalks, stems, and other residue, left after bean plants have been threshed and the bean kernel or seeds removed, is not "hay," within the meaning of section 8556, C. S.—*State v. Choate*. Supreme Court of Idaho. 238 Pac. 538.

Levy on Immature Crop Void.—When crops have matured and ceased to draw sustenance from the land, they become personality for purpose of levy and sale. Levy on crop of corn, which was immature and in the field, held void.—*Barnesville Bank v. Ingram*. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 129 S. E. 112.

Breach of Warranty as to Sprinkler System.—Breach of warranty clause in fire policy concerning maintenance of sprinkler system will defeat recovery on policy, notwithstanding Rem. Comp. Stat. § 7078, relating to misrepresentations on warranties.—*M. R. Smith Lumber & Shingle Co. v. Netherlands Fire & Life Ins. Co., et al.* Supreme Court of Washington. 238 Pac. 565.

Action on Surety Bond.—In action on bond of manager of elevator, where plaintiff at times of renewals had signed papers certifying that to the best of its knowledge and belief manager had conducted business honestly, although there had been shortages, which were thought to be due to shrinkage, whether there was misrepresentation within Gen. St. 1913, § 3300, increasing risk of loss, was question of fact for jury.—*Ceylon Farmers Elevator Co. v. Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland*. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 203 N. W. 985. (In this case the elevator company got judgment against the surety company.)

Warehousemen.—Section 18, c. 250, Session Laws of 1917, excusing a warehouseman from liability for refusing to deliver stored grain to a mortgagee on demand until the warehouseman has had a reasonable time in which to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim, or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead, construed and held, that the question of what is a reasonable time under the provisions of said section is a question of fact to be determined from the evidence in each particular case. The evidence in the case at bar examined and, for reasons stated in the opinion, it is held that the garnishee warehouseman did not bring legal proceedings to interplead the claimants within a reasonable time after demand. Held, further, that conversion took place, under such circumstances, on the date of demand.—*Covlin v. Volochenko*. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 204 N. W. 892.

Telegraph Company held Liable for Error.—A telegram reading "selling rough at cost four cars Florida one California want none present Norfolk kicks prices" * * * held not cipher or obscure message, as a matter of law, within rule of company exempting it from liability for an error in such messages, as both words mean unintelligible, and do not apply to messages the words of which have definite coherence and connection; a "cipher" being ordinarily a secret or disguised written communication, unintelligible to one without a key, and the adjective "obscure" when applied to words, statements or meanings, signifying not perspicuous, not clearly expressed, hard to understand. To charge telegraph company for loss resulting from its negligence in transmitting message, it is unnecessary to apprise it of the details of the message, but only to inform it that message relates to a business transaction, and that loss will probably occur from an alteration or delay in transmission.—*Western Union Tel. Co. v. Geo. F. Fish*. Court of Appeals of Maryland. 129 Atl. 14. (The telegraph company altered the word "none" into "more.")

Damages for Breach of Contract.—Damages for failure to deliver rice at a certain time held properly measured with reference to market value, prevailing at time notice was given of refusal of delivery where it appeared that such time was a reasonable date to expect delivery.—*Standard Rice Co. v. William M. Garic & Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 274 S. W. 652.

Storage Charges on Refused Merchandise.—That carrier notified shipper that, unless disposition orders were received, refused merchandise would be sold at public auction to highest bidder without further notice, held not a sufficient act of dominion, inconsistent with shipper's title or carrier's rights as bailee, to constitute conversion and defeat carrier's claim for storage charges.—*Eric R. Co. v. F. Kieser & Son, Inc.* Supreme Court of New York. 211 N. Y. Supp. 362.

Recovery from Receiver Selling Stored Grain.—Where the owner of grain stores it in a public warehouse, with knowledge that the warehouseman will commingle such grain with other grain and ship it out of the state, the owner is not thereby estopped from recovering for the conversion thereof against the commission merchant who sells the grain at the terminal market. But such knowledge on the part of the owner that the grain will be commingled with other grain and shipped is a circumstance to be taken into consideration in determining whether he authorized, consented to, or ratified the sale thereof.—*Huether v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co., et al.* Supreme Court of North Dakota. 204 N. W. 614.

Hay Pool Gives Up.

Another Sapiro pooling project has felt it necessary to quit with the ruling of the courts against it. Two years ago the Northwest Hay Ass'n was formed with headquarters in Yakima, Wash., and started signing up growers in Yakima, Kittitas, Walla Walla and Benton counties in Washington and Umatilla county in Oregon. The ass'n claimed 1200 members.

The contract form, drawn up by Aaron Sapiro, it is alleged, specified that the contracts should not be operative unless 75% of the hay of the district was contracted to be handled thru the ass'n.

A few months ago Geo. M. Chase, Grandview, made a test of the contract in the superior court, and won. The ass'n carried the case to the Supreme Court, where the ruling of the lower court was upheld. This resulted in nullifying the contracts, the ass'n having failed to prove that it had 75% of the hay in south central Washington under its control before beginning operations. It was supposed to have had 144,000 tons of hay under contract, but fell short of that figure.

In the latter part of September the ass'n's board of directors voted to suspend operations and close up the business of the ass'n, leaving the question of resuming operations open only until May 1.

Cobless and shuckless corn is the aim of J. E. Crowder, "Illinois Burbank," who is conducting experiments tending to shift the grain from the present ears to the tassel and produce an entirely new plant widely different from the present corn plant. He started his experiments last year, selecting freak specimens from his regular planting and has made very good progress. Weevil always did prefer corn free from shucks.

Oral Contract Valid—Effect of Embargo.

Bert K. Smith and J. A. Simons, Jr., doing business as Smith Bros. Grain Co., plaintiffs, brot suit against J. C. Street, defendant, to recover \$3,000 for breach of contract to deliver 29,000 bus. of oats.

In the district court of Tarrant County plaintiffs recovered \$2,700 with interest; but the Court of Civil Appeals reversed this on the ground that the negotiations had eventuated in a new contract succeeding that breached.

The court said: The consideration for the change was the penalty demanded of the defendant below, and his agreement to pay such penalty, by a reduction of the price of oats subsequently to be shipped. Parties, who have entered into a written contract, may subsequently thereto agree to a rescission or cancellation of the contract theretofore made, and enter into another contract, either verbally or in writing.

It does not appear from the statement of facts, or otherwise in the record, that the confirmation, signed by the parties, constituted the contract, of which it was evidence, but the contract as made, verbally or over the telephone, was the contract, and apparently such verbal contract was enforceable even though it had not been reduced to writing and signed by the parties. We are of the opinion that the court erred in giving the peremptory instruction, and for this error the judgment below will be reversed and the cause remanded.

Mr. Street at Goldthwaite had two cars ready to go but embargoed.

The first telegram was offered in support of defendant's testimony that on August 13, 1919, he sent to plaintiffs a certain telegram and has identified this as the telegram sent.

"Goldthwaite, Tex., August 13, 1919.

"Smith Bros. Grain Co., Fort Worth, Texas. Two cars ready to go embargoed what shall I do. J. C. Street."

The court said: He had pleaded that he was prevented from shipping in August by reason of the embargo. The objection to the introduction of this evidence was that it was self-serving and incompetent and immaterial, and that if the facts stated in said telegram were true, the defendant would not be excused from the breach. The answer to this telegram, as shown above, was not admitted, the same objections being urged to it and to the letter from plaintiffs, except that the evidence was not self-serving, was of course not urged.

We are inclined to the opinion that this evidence was admissible, on the ground that the defendant merely obligated himself to place the oats f. o. b. at Goldthwaite for shipment to plaintiffs, and did not require the defendant to deliver the oats at Fort Worth, or at any other place than on the cars at Goldthwaite. The authorities are somewhat in conflict as to whether an act of the government, such as an embargo, will excuse a party to a contract from performing it. Generally there exist express provisions in a contract excusing the one upon whom the burden of performance rests from performing it, when he is prevented from doing so by acts of God, acts of the government, strikes, etc., and those authorities which hold, in the absence of such provision, that the act of God, or the act of the government, etc., excuses a failure to perform, do so upon the theory that the parties impliedly contracted with such a provision in mind. See 13 Corpus Juris, p. 635, § 705; page 641, § 715, and page 646, § 720, together with authorities cited.

But we are inclined to the belief that in this case, where the defendant was obligated only to place the oats f. o. b. at Goldthwaite, that any reason caused by the act of the government which prevented the transportation of the oats, after they had been bought, and especially after they had been placed in the cars at Goldthwaite, would be admissible, and that the court erred in refusing to admit this evidence.—274 S. W. Rep. 643.

Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 4-10.—The startling and constantly increasing waste from fires in the United States should interest every man who has money invested in a building of any kind. The facilities for preventing and fighting fires are frequently overlooked until an emergency arises, and sometimes they are then found defective. We urge that the manager of every mill make a personal inspection of every part of the mill property, inside and out, and make a test of all fire-fighting facilities; clean up accumulations of material that might start a fire or help it spread. A similar inspection of the home might prevent regrets later on.—A. P. Husband, sec'y, Millers Nat'l Federation.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.

The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.

332 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or Editor of this publication.

Patents Granted

1,554,421. Grain Door. Jos. E. Drake, Blue Rapids, Kan. Beneath the main door is an auxiliary door having a locking slide movable longitudinally, a tongue on the slide moving in a cut out, the tongue being chamfered to dislodge any grain entering the cut-out.

1,553,788. Weighing Mechanism. Herbert L. Merrick, Passaic, N. J. The poise weight is adjusted by a rotatable member in contact with a friction surface. The deflection of the beam to overload or underload position controls the rotatable member by varying its axis of rotation.

1,554,678. Dump Feeder. Ollie C. Jones, Rushville, Mo. A bottom panel slides on rollers and is grooved at its edges. Connected with the inner portion of the panels are cables trained around pulleys journaled on the body of the feeder. An endless belt runs under the panels and beyond the body.

1,553,317. Grain Door. Harold E. Rollason, Trochu, Alberta, Canada. An overhead track suspends the door for sliding movement, the track having a body portion spaced from the car wall and offset end portions engageable with the wall. Bodily vertical movement of the track is permitted by pins and slot means.

1,555,416. Weighing Apparatus. Martin L. Heineke, Springfield, Ill. The movement of the inlet and outlet gates of the hopper is initiated by means controlled by the load in the hopper, while supplemental means complete the movement of the gates toward open or closed position by a quick positive action.

1,554,550. Bag, Holder and Filler. Paul T. Berger, Batavia, N. Y. A flexible band formed of two sections has a U-shaped hook member pivotally connected to the opposite end of one of the sections, the opposite end of the other section having an arcuately designed link member. A lever draws the band sections together.

1,554,913. Stock Food Containing Sprouted Grain. Wm. P. M. Grelck, St. Paul, Minn. Fresh malted grain and the sprouts thereof is impregnated with 4 to 6 per cent of lactic acid. The process comprises sprouting a quantity of grain and developing diastase therein, then adding water thereto and converting a substantial part of the starchy constituents to maltose, then drawing off the maltose liquor so produced, subsequently crushing the grain hulls and sprouts while fresh to form a mash, and finally adding a preservative quantity of lactic acid.

1,553,634. Process for Preparing Cotton Seed Meal for Feed. Damon F. Sawyer, Pawnee, Okla., assignor to Paul Menaul, Stillwater, Okla. One-third its dry weight of water is added to the crushed seed, which is then heated to a dark color, and dried to a moisture content of about 10 per cent. The purpose is to remove a toxic principle from the meal.

1,553,146. Seal. John L. Dinsmoor, New York, N. Y. A seal embodying a flexible member provided with an orifice, and a plurality of tubular headed studs integral with said member and extending outwardly from the plane of said member, one of said studs being adapted to pass through said orifice and another of said studs to telescope over the orifice-spanned stud.

1,553,145. Seal. John L. Dinsmoor, New York, N. Y. A seal embodying a bendable member provided with shackle retaining means foldable to encase a shackle, and a plurality of locking means unitary with the bendable member, said locking means being compressible together with the shackle retaining means for locking the bendable part and the shackle retaining means into multiple folded relation.

1,553,523. Grain Drier. Norman C. Ellis and Hubert C. Ellis, Evanston, Ill., assignors to the Ellis Drier & Elevator Co., Chicago, Ill. The drier is a combination of superposed cooler and drier units, a boiler, a blower mounted on top of the boiler, a duct for delivering fluid from the cooler unit to the blower, a duct for delivering fluid from the blower to the drier unit, ducts extended over the boiler, and a series of heater pipes connected directly to the top of the boiler and extending upwardly across the ducts.

1,553,478. Huller and Tester for Rice and Other Grains. Wm. D. Smith, New Orleans, La., assignor to the People of the United States. A base with a curved upper surface is covered with leather and has a block with a curved lower surface also covered with leather operating back and forth over the curved surface of the base; a shaft with handle and arms, fastened to the block, as a means of propelling the block; and sides fastened to the base as a means of enclosing the device and for supporting the shaft and arms fastened to the block.

1,554,025. Grain Door. Edward B. Peoples, Oteo, Neb. The door is provided with a grain discharge opening and further provided with a horizontal ledge adjacent the discharge opening, a plate valve pivoted to the door and normally overlying the discharge opening, a bifurcated element hingedly carried by the valve and being disposed at a point diametrically opposite the point of pivotal connection of the valve and door, a threaded element projecting from the ledge and adapted to receive the bifurcated element, and a wing nut threaded upon the threaded element and engaging the bifurcated element and thereby holding the plate valve against accidental pivotal movement.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 1/2 x 6 inches, cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6 x 7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

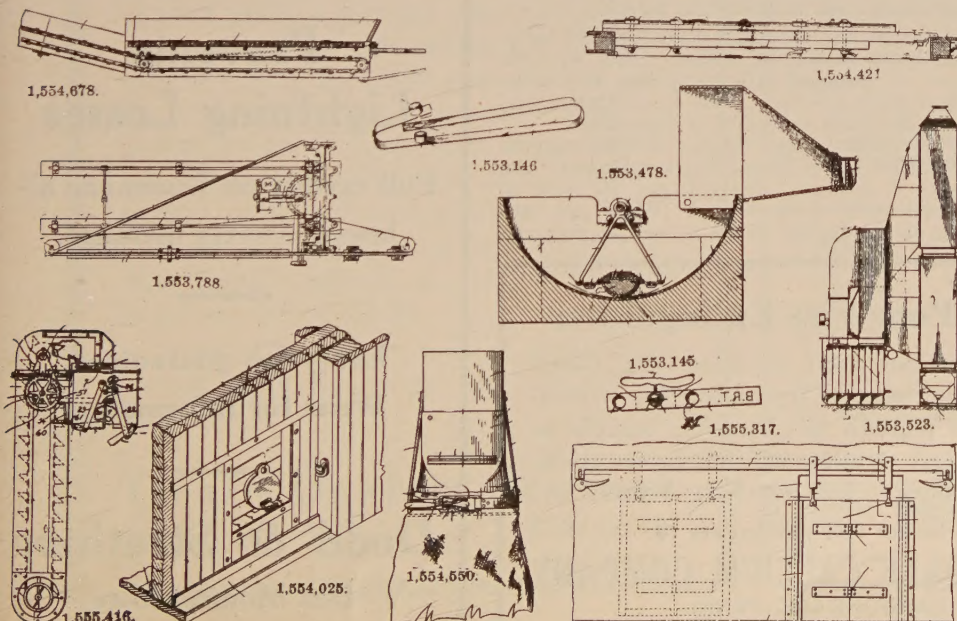
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Water Barrels for Fire Protection.

Fires are of two kinds—those that require smothering and those that must be cooled or quenched.

Oil and electric fires come under the first designation. Carbon tetrachloride extinguishers (the small pump type) should be used on fires of this kind. Never use water, as it spreads an oil fire, and is a conductor of electricity.

Most elevator fires come under the second designation, and that's the reason we are such strong advocates of barrels and buckets. And then you know, it is second nature for a man to throw water on a fire. For that reason it is still the most effective piece of fire fighting equipment ever invented.

Difficulties with water barrels can usually be traced to the use of poor barrels or weak solutions or both.

Manufactured steel barrels are the most satisfactory because they are built for the purpose. They are painted inside with asphalt paint, have three buckets hung inside and are provided with a tight fitting cover.

Old steel oil drums or other such containers make good water barrels, provided you use a calcium chloride solution in them. Because calcium chloride will dissolve solder, a pound of lime should be dissolved in the solution to counteract this tendency—either that or the inside of the barrel should be given a good coat of asphalt paint.

The only real advantage in using wood barrels is that salt must be used in them; but a salt solution becomes foul in time. A calcium chloride solution does not.

If you use wood barrels use good ones. Coat the inside with asphalt paint. Fill with water and salt, stirring until all the salt is dissolved. Four pounds of salt to a gallon of water gives good results.

Provide at least two pails for each barrel, preferably round bottom ones. If you use calcium chloride the pails can be suspended inside the barrel, but this cannot be done where salt is used. It will rust them.

Where buckets are kept outside the barrel, place them in a small box having slatted front; or fasten them with car seals.

Construct good substantial covers for barrels that will fit tightly. If made in a conical shape, trash will not collect on them.

Locate the barrels where they can be easily reached. If practicable basement barrel should be at foot of stairs, and cupola barrel at the head of stairs or near manlift.—Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Improper use of electricity cost the American public over \$14,000,000 in fire losses last year, according to the insurance department of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Overheating of wires is largely blamed. This results from use of fuses of higher capacity than the wires or from inserting pennies or other pieces of metal when a fuse blows out. "Such action is just as dangerous as tying down a safety valve on a boiler and then raising the steam pressure."

**Ice Is a Poor Fire Extinguisher**

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix your fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

CARBONDALE CALCIUM COMPANY
CARBONDALE, PENN.

The Lightning Hazard of Grain Elevators.

By H. C. LEE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU.

Did you ever seriously consider the possible danger to your mill or elevator from lightning? Do you know that lightning caused more fires in those properties in 1924 than any other known cause? Lightning stands on our records as the second largest known cause, considering the amount of property destroyed. In sixteen years our companies have had 691 lightning fires with a total insurance paid of \$1,518,490.77. That is an appalling amount when we consider that every dollar of it could have been saved with proper protection.

We are all familiar with the saying that "opposites attract." We see it everywhere in life. It is the answer to the question of what makes lightning strike. Due to some phenomenon on which authorities are not entirely agreed, during a storm the clouds become heavily charged with electricity. At the same time the ground underneath becomes charged, also. However, these two charges are not alike. They are opposites, one being what is known as a positive charge, while the other is a negative charge. These two charges are built up to the point where the attraction becomes so strong that it cannot be denied. They unite and the action of uniting causes what we know as lightning.

Now, just how does a good lightning rod installation protect a property? First, please get away from the idea that lightning rods attract lightning. On the contrary, they prevent a lightning stroke by removing its cause. As stated above, a lightning stroke is caused by the attraction of a positive charge in the clouds for a negative charge in the earth, which charges gradually accumulate until they are strong enough to overcome the resistance of the air and meet in the form of a lightning stroke. The lightning rod drains off the negative electricity in the building and in the earth beneath it by allowing it to gradually escape from the air terminals or points. In this way it prevents the charge in the building and ground from becoming strong enough to pull down the charge from the clouds.

The failure of a lightning rod system is usually well advertised. It is sometimes said that lightning rods attract lightning and the statement may be based on some actual occurrence of lightning having struck a rodged building. One such report came to us last year, but one of our engineers made an investigation and found that the points had been broken off and one of the grounds removed two or three years before the building was struck.

Although our companies have paid 691 lightning losses in the last sixteen years, we have never yet sustained a lightning loss on a properly rodged building. This is conclusive evidence that such protection is dependable.

An ordinary sized country elevator can be rodged for not to exceed \$80, usually less. The saving in insurance cost will pay for such an installation in a short time. When you consider the protection to life as well as property,

just ask yourself if you hadn't better limber up and put that \$80 to work. We will be glad to give all necessary information for the job.

Insurance Notes.

Chicago, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Illinois Fire Prevention Ass'n here John L. Harding, special agent for the Millers National Insurance Co., was elected vice-pres. of the Ass'n.

Appointment of Pres. R. C. Adams of the Security Trust Co., Indianapolis, as receiver for the Indiana Mutual Casualty marks the end of the various Lloyds, reciprocal and mutual insurance organizations operated by Sherman & Ellis, Inc., during the past 12 years. Policyholders number about 800, half of which are in Indiana. The business of the concern is being rewritten in the Travelers, a stock company.

The DODD System of Lightning Rods

have been standard in construction and installation for over 35 years.

Prevents Lightning Losses

Full credits on Insurance allowed in every instance.

Every job guaranteed.
Write for Information

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Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

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UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is $4\frac{5}{8} \times 7$ inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

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Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Almost One Half

of

Cold Weather Fires

are Caused by Defective

Stoves and Chimneys

Make Your Heating Equipment
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WE ALLOW CREDIT FOR LIGHTNING RODS.

The saving will soon pay for the rods.

Specifications for Lightning Rod Installation sent on request.

Our Provisional Grain Policy. Affords 100% Protection.

E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

THERE ARE A LOT OF THEM—

The men, we mean, who don't fix their roofs in dry weather because they don't need it; and when it is wet, they can't.

Your Flue is all right NOW; but is it in proper condition to go through the winter? There is no good reason why an elevator should burn from a defective flue.

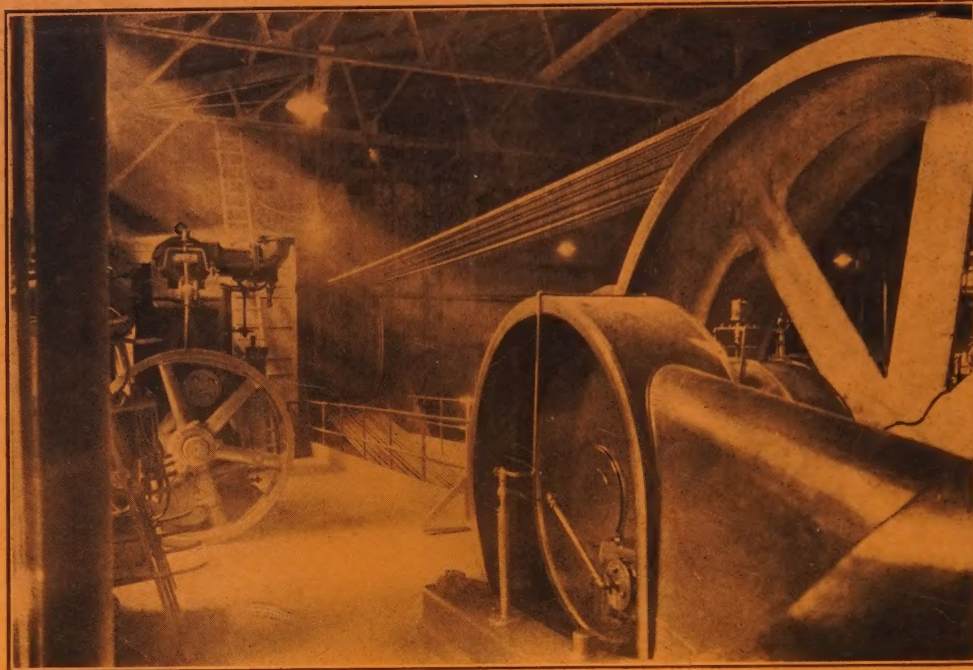
C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana

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Write us for information about building and rebuilding flues.

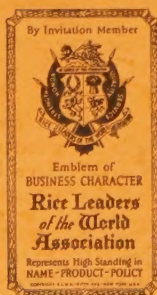
STEADINESS



One would naturally think that on account of the non-slipping quality of a rope drive that any unsteadiness in the driving member would be transmitted to the driven. This is not the case, however, for the properly installed rope drive is exceptionally steady. This is on account of the rope's light weight, elasticity, and the slackness between the pulleys which automatically takes up variations in the load.

Columbian Transmission Rope

is a product which the Columbian Rope Company, after many years of constant improvement, has perfected. This rope will give maximum service, and it bears the manufacturer's guarantee. Specify Columbian when you are next in the market for Transmission Rope.



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